

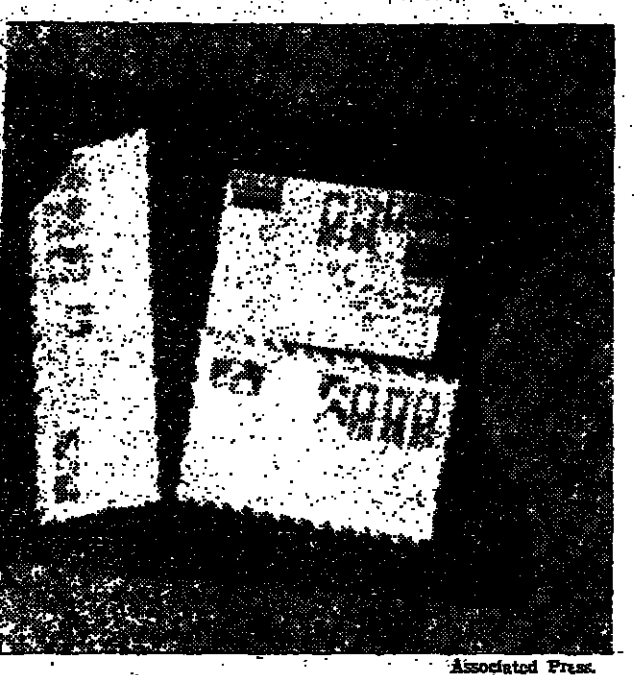
Austria	10 P.	Lebanon	10 P.
Belgium	10 P.	Libya	10 P.
Denmark	10 P.	Morocco	10 P.
France	10 P.	Norway	10 P.
Germany	10 P.	Portugal	10 P.
Greece	10 P.	Spain	10 P.
India	10 P.	Sweden	10 P.
Iran	10 P.	Switzerland	10 P.
Italy	10 P.	Turkey	10 P.
Japan	10 P.	U.S. Military	10 P.
Saudi Arabia	10 P.	U.S. Navy	10 P.
Soviet Union	10 P.	U.S. Air Force	10 P.
U.S.	10 P.	U.S. Marine Corps	10 P.
Yugoslavia	10 P.		

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: p. 60-65 (10-11). Tomorrow sunny, m.p. 64-65 (10-11). LONDON: Partly p. 63-65 (10-11). Tomorrow similar. m.p. 62-64 (10-11). CHANDLER: m.p. 72-80 (10-11). NEW YORK: m.p. 70-80 (10-11). Yesterday's temp.

Letter-Bomb Campaign reads to U.S., Canada

U.S. Sept. 20 (UPI).—A letter-bomb campaign against Israeli diplomats in North America, West Europe and the Middle East is being directed from London, according to a police spokesman said today. The letter-bomb campaign was directed from London, according to a police spokesman said today. The letter-bomb campaign was directed from London, according to a police spokesman said today.

Two groups—the Jewish Defense League (JDL) and the International Anti-Terror Organization (IATO)—said they would attack Arab embassies, airlines and other targets in retaliation for Palestinian terrorist attacks on Israeli targets.



BY MAIL—Addressed to members of Israel's Nations mission, these three innocent-looking letters are similar to the mail-bomb which killed an Embassy aide in London Tuesday morning.

Another 'Jordan' estinians Said to Accept Imposed by Lebanese

By Eric Pace
J.T. Sept. 20 (NYT).—The Liberation Organization of Palestine (LOP) has accepted the pro-commando Beirut newspaper, al-Liwa, said that the incident had been only a "tempest in a teacup."

British Troops in Belfast Seize IRA Leader, Weapons
BELFAST, Sept. 20 (AP).—British troops captured an Irish Republican Army leader today and seized an arms cache including a rocket launcher. The seizure occurred as a soldier died of gunshot wounds.



SPEEDING VOTE—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt raising confidence motion yesterday in Bundestag to provoke elections. Behind him are, left to right, Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn, Interior Minister Dietrich Genscher and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Brandt Formally Requests Bundestag Confidence Vote

By John M. Goshko
BONN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today formally asked the Bundestag for a vote of confidence in order to precipitate new national elections on Nov. 18.

Sudan Bars Overflight 399 Libyans Grounded On Flight to Uganda

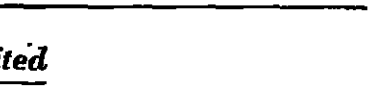
NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Five Libyan aircraft carrying troops, military equipment and ammunition for Uganda were forced to land at Khartoum today after being refused permission to overfly the Sudan.

more "Tanzanian guerrillas and white mercenaries" are being sent in, he said. "We must stop them before they penetrate into Uganda, and the only way to do it will be to strike at them before they enter the country," he declared.

available on the military situation here said that the remnants of the invasion force alleged to have crossed into southwest Uganda from Tanzania on Sunday were still being dispersed in the area around Masaka, 80 miles west of Kampala.



Julius Nyerere



Moamer Qadhafi

A 'House-Cleaning' Cited GOP Reportedly Destroyed Papers After Break-In Failed

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Two of President Nixon's top campaign officials directed a "house-cleaning" after the attempted Democratic party headquarters burglary.

333 FBI Agents Said to Probe Bugging Case

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20 (AP).—The FBI's probe of the Watergate bugging has been one of the most detailed investigations ever conducted by the agency, acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray said yesterday.

Large Soviet Gold Shipments Said to Have Gone to Zurich

ZURICH, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Large shipments of Soviet gold have been arriving at Zurich Airport during the last two days, informed sources said here today.

Nixon Orders FBI to Investigate Wheat Deal Over Charges of Excess Profits Made by U.S. Grain Dealers

By Nick Kotz
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The White House said today that President Nixon has directed the FBI to look into whether grain traders made "illegal excess profits" from the \$750-million sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union.

Gun-Running Case

ABILENE, Texas, Sept. 20 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Leo Brewster yesterday set bond at \$100,000 each for five men jailed for refusing to testify in an investigation of alleged gun-running to the Irish Republican Army.

Govern Tax Aid Schools

Credits Plan Nonpublic Units

By Douglas E. Kneeland
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Sen. McGovern yesterday urged a tax-credit system for federal aid to parochial nonpublic schools, whose strength nationally Democratic Catholic voters has been according to the national polls that he could not win any piece of the vote for specific support in many that have been to revive the financially stricken schools.

But the Democratic presidential candidate said here he was something along the lines of now before the House Education Committee, which calls for a \$200 million tax credit for each child in a qualified nonpublic school being pushed by Rep. James P. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the committee, and other Democrats.

McGovern administration also asked its support for the congressional observers given it little chance of this year.

While in another development, McGovern, who took campaign from here to Miami and then on to Flint, Mich., and Columbus, Ohio, was to be seriously considering his schedule next week returning to Washington to make a half-hour television address on time.

Closest to him said that he was not getting across to the country. They felt that he believed he had an opportunity to explain the country and what it is as its aspirations, and to dispel any fears among people about his so-called "steel union" neutral.

In Las Vegas, the United Steelworkers Union voted yesterday to support the president and spend its money on the state and local races, 3,300 delegates to the national convention cast overwhelming voice vote to the line of the AFL-CIO split and the union executive board.

Before the vote, unionist I. W. Abel said, "All saying is be a little daring when it comes to the seal of approval of organization" on a politician. New York, an interfaith network of American religious leaders formed to back McGovern. Sparked by church leaders acting as individuals, the is spreading across the country, it was reported yesterday, a long-time practicing church leaders taking on a national election, seems to be a new wrinkle, here are new reasons for the Methodist Bishop James Rung of Aberdeen, S.D., backed the formative plan, meetings. He emphasized that participants are acting individual citizens, not as men for their congregations and that they continue to that pulpits and official channels not be used for purposes.

Jersey Plans Lent Lottery Pays a Week

NEW JERSEY, Sept. 20 (AP)—Jersey will offer bettors a 50-cent lottery beginning 9 to meet increased competition to the weekly lottery from neighboring states and to cut receipts of the illegal numbers racket.



TWO-FISTED CAMPAIGNER—Vice President Agnew, shaking two hands at once and ignoring youth's "Stop the War" placard, joined the campaign trail in Minneapolis.

But Influence on Donations Possible

Gallup, Harris Deny Polls Swing Votes

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Two leading public opinion pollsters have denied the often-heard charges that their polls have the "bandwagon" effect of producing more votes for a candidate who like President Nixon currently, is found to be leading his opponent.

But both George Gallup Sr. and Louis Harris admitted that a bad poll may cause problems for the trailing candidate in attracting money and campaign workers.

Party Chiefs Vow Fair Race, Trade Campaign Accusations

By Warren Weaver Jr.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees solemnly promised yesterday to conduct a clean and fair political campaign. Minutes after they signed the pledge, they were trading accusations of personal abuse and sinister espionage.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman, and Jean Westwood, his Democratic counterpart, met on the neutral ground of the National Press Club to sign for their respective parties a code promulgated by the Fair Campaign Practices Committee to promote candidate self-discipline.

Before the press conference was over, the two had created the controversy that their political charges against President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern might be submitted to the American Arbitration Association for an assessment of their factual accuracy.

After she signed the code, Mrs. Westwood read a statement warning the opposition that "the American people are demanding as never before high standards from political candidates and leaders [and] will no longer ignore devious tactics, hidden contributions and under-the-table plots."

Sen. Dole was not caught off guard. After he signed, he had a four-page mimeographed statement that observed: "Perhaps now the signing of this code will bring an end to George McGovern's invidious and insidious comparisons of the President of the United States to the hated Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler."

Exchange of Letters
At the same time, both parties made public two exchanges of letters. In one of them Sen. Dole charged that the Fair Campaign code's prohibition on "personal vilification" and "character defamation" had been broken when the Democratic candidate compared the bombing policy in Indochina to the actions of Hitler.

In another, Mrs. Westwood filed a counter-complaint that the breaking and entering of the Democratic National Committee's Washington headquarters by employees of the Committee to Re-Elect the President constituted a "dishonest or unethical practice," also forbidden by the code they had signed.

Asked if he intended to support the code, Sen. Dole said he would support it if it was intended to support the code.

Senator Lays Drug Onus on U.S. Demand

Says Supplying Nations Cannot Be Condemned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who recently completed a study of the world drug situation, said yesterday that it was misleading to blame foreign countries for America's drug problems.

Sen. William Spong, D., Va., made the comment in a report released one day after President Nixon warned an international narcotics conference here that he was ready to cut off all U.S. aid to countries that willfully contribute to America's drug problem.

In his report to the Senate committee, Sen. Spong said it was wrong to say that America's drug problem existed merely because of the corruption of those who grow opium and of those who traffic in it.

"The source of the problem is not truly the opium fields of many nations abroad, but rather the demand for heroin made by hundreds of thousands of Americans," the report said.

Huge and Diverse
The world of opium is huge and diverse, encompassing many nations and customs and values and ways of life of many people. That world cannot be easily changed, turned and converted to comply with our needs," Sen. Spong's report said.

He added that as long as profitable demand for heroin existed in the United States, traffickers had to supply it.

Releasing the report at a press conference, Sen. Spong said President Nixon should, in combination with international efforts, take strong action domestically to deal with the problem.

He said the solution lay in education of the public to the dangers of drug addiction, more severe penalties for drug traffickers and bold, comprehensive measures of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Toadstools Fatal to 2

FLORENCE, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Maria Giacobbelli, 10, and her six-year-old brother, Francesco, died after the family ate toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms.

Mr. Dronney, the Democratic

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520th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union today announced the launching of the 520th unmanned satellite in its multi-purpose Cosmos series.

Reps. Rooney and Hicks Win Brooklyn, Boston Primaries

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Three Democratic incumbents, led by veteran Rep. John J. Rooney of Brooklyn, turned back challenges to their congressional seats in primaries yesterday in Massachusetts and Washington and a primary rerun in New York.

Rep. Rooney defeated former Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein by 2,415 votes in the rerun of their June 20 primary, which the courts threw out because of irregularities. Rep. Rooney won the June primary by 890 votes.

However, Rep. Rooney and Mr. Lowenstein still will face each other in the November election, since Mr. Lowenstein is the state Liberal party candidate.

Rep. Louise Day Hicks handily won renomination for a second term from the 9th District in Boston and six-term Rep. Julia Butler Hansen easily defeated a challenger in the state of Washington's Third District.

Dronney Wins in Mass.

Other winners were Middlesex County District Attorney John J. Dronney, who gained the Democratic Senate nomination in Massachusetts, and former Gov. Albert D. Rosellini, who took the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Washington.

In Brooklyn's primary rerun, both candidates said they received numerous reports of voting irregularities. Mr. Lowenstein, 43, refused to concede and said he would meet today with his lawyers and advisers. "This election is less fair than the last one," he said.

Rep. Rooney, 58, the chairman of the House subcommittee on appropriations for the judiciary and Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, is seeking his 15th term.

Mr. Lowenstein, head of Americans for Democratic Action, was the leader of the 1968 movement to dump President Lyndon B. Johnson. He lost his Long Island seat in the House in 1970 after redistricting.

Final unofficial returns showed Rep. Rooney with 15,486 votes to Mr. Lowenstein's 13,071. A third candidate, Irving Gross, received 443 votes.

In Massachusetts, Mrs. Hicks outdistanced five rivals for her House seat. John Kerry, a former leader of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, was the victor in a bitter 10-way contest for the Democratic nomination in the 5th District.

Mr. Dronney, the Democratic



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Choice Up to States

Senate Votes to Allow Road Fund Use for Mass Transit

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Senate voted yesterday to allow states to use part of their federal highway money to build mass transportation systems in urban areas.

It was the first time either house of Congress had agreed to allow the lucrative, and heretofore inviolate, Highway Trust Fund to be spent for purposes other than those related to building roads.

The bill is one of the major transportation proposals of the Nixon administration. Passage of the key mass-transit provision was said to be due in large part to intensive lobbying by the White House and the Transportation Department.

The provision, adopted by a vote of 85 to 15, would let states use part of the allocation that is designated for urban areas to construct subways and other rapid rail systems.

Money For Buses
The bill, which allocates about \$7 billion from the trust fund to the states for each of the next two fiscal years, was passed unanimously. The bill also would allow trust fund money to be used to buy buses.

The House Public Works Committee is expected to approve legislation within the next week parceling out the trust fund money, but it is highly unlikely that the committee or the full House will allow any of this money to be spent on rail systems. The final outcome of this provision will thus likely be settled by a House-Senate conference committee.

The Highway Trust Fund is a special part of the federal budget that is financed by taxes on gasoline, tire rubber and trucking tonnage. The revenues from these taxes, which amount to about \$6 billion a year, are now limited to highway spending.

The bill designates \$800 million a year from the fund for urban areas. Under the bill, the states would have the choice of spending their share of this money for highways or for mass transit.

The sponsors of the bill amendment are Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine.

The Senate also approved yesterday a major environmental bill designed to meet a developing "land crisis" by authorizing

the federal government for the first time to assist states in developing long-range plans for use of land.

With its combination of federal assistance and state planning, the legislation represents a departure from the traditional practice of private and local control over use of land. Under the legislation, state governments, with \$170 million in federal assistance over the next five years, would be encouraged to develop programs and plan for long-range use of privately held land.

Passage of the legislation, by 60 to 18, came after the Senate had substantially weakened the bill reported out by the Interior Committee by removing some of the proposed economic sanctions against the states and reducing the financial scope of the program.

The committee bill, endorsed by the administration, had proposed an eight-year program with \$800 million in federal assistance. By a 44-35 vote, the Senate adopted an amendment by Sen. E. Jordan, R., Idaho, reducing the program to five years, with \$170 million in federal grants to the states. By voice vote, the Senate also removed an economic sanction that would have withheld part of federal highway, airport and water conservation funds from states that failed to comply with the program.

The legislation now goes to the House.

Challenge to Nixon
The House yesterday challenged President Nixon to impose a new veto by approving an appropri-

ations bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that provides \$335 million more than requested by the administration.

The \$28.5-billion measure, which was approved by 24 to 51 and sent to the Senate, is a substitute for a \$30.5-billion measure that the President vetoed in August as an example of what he called "reckless spending" by Congress. The veto was subsequently upheld by the House.

The new bill provides \$235 million less than the vetoed bill, \$335 million more than the administration budget and \$23 billion more than the appropriations for the last fiscal year.

Mr. Nixon made it clear that he would not be satisfied with the "usual practice" of Congress to repeal the bill with "slight reductions" on the assumption that the second bill would have to be signed by the President.

In other action, the Senate:
• Passed a bill providing a temporary 20-percent increase in railroad retirement pensions.

• Cleared for the White House a bill requiring prospective federal jurors to list race and occupation, to help guard against discrimination in jury selection.

• Passed a bill authorizing construction of a Dwight D. Eisenhower Civic Center in downtown Washington. The center, to include a convention hall, would cost about \$65 million.

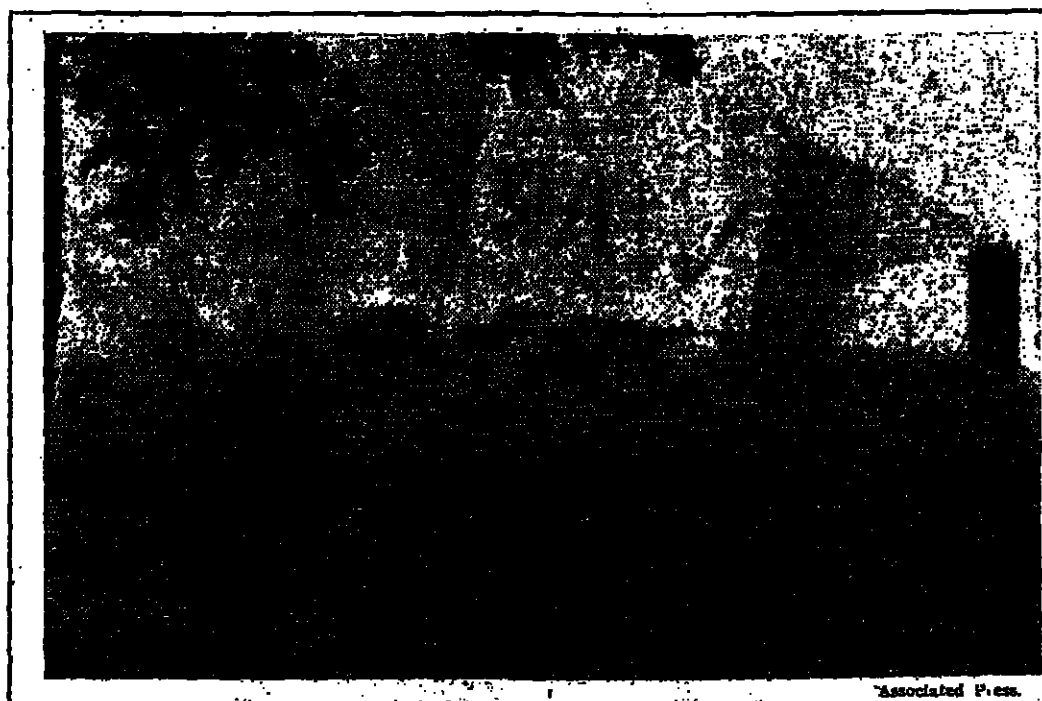
Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon today signed into law a \$1.38-billion measure to begin a three-year research and prevention campaign against heart, blood-vessel and lung diseases.

U.S. Sailor Sentenced For Anti-War Protest

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (AP).—An American sailor has been sentenced to two months' confinement and forfeiture of \$100 in pay after taking part in a Japanese anti-war rally. Military authorities said today.

A Navy court-martial handed down the decision yesterday at the Yokosuka Naval Base, 20 miles south of Tokyo, against signalman Seaman Apprentice Douglas Jack Kenyon Weaver, 20, of Greentown, Ind., a spokesman said. The sentence is subject to two automatic reviews by higher authority.

Seaman Weaver was reported to have made a speech on June 15 at a student rally in Tokyo protesting the Indochina war.



LITTLE CAT FEET—Poet Carl Sandburg wrote of Chicago: "The fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over the harbor and the city on silent haunches and then moves on." Well, here's the city in a fog Tuesday, seen from a spit of land in Lake Michigan. Identified buildings include IBM (center rear) and the incomplete Standard Oil tower (right) next to mast of the Prudential building.

Doctor Stresses Danger to Infants

U.S. Study of MSG Use in Food Attacked

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—An outspoken scientific critic of the use of the chemical additive MSG in foods charged yesterday that the food industry, aided by the National Academy of Sciences, had "whitewashed" the

harmful effects of the artificial flavor-enhancer.

The critic, Dr. John W. Olney, a neurophysiologist and associate professor of psychiatry at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, complained that an academy group that had investigated and minimized the dangers of MSG had been composed mainly of members linked with the food industry.

MSG (the initials stand for monosodium glutamate) was voluntarily withdrawn from use in baby foods three years ago by food manufacturers after Dr. Olney and other researchers had demonstrated that the chemical damaged the brains of laboratory animals.

He warned the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs yesterday that the chemical had not been dropped from use in foods primarily intended for consumption by adults and that mothers sometimes fed these foods to their children without realizing the potentially harmful effects.

Major Investigation

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., who directed the hearing, in the absence of his chairman, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, said the opening testimony "will be the beginning of a major legislative investigation into the subject of food additives."

Sen. Nelson noted that "more than a billion pounds of additives are added to food products annually, with sales estimated by the industry at more than \$600 million a year" and that each American consumed an average of five pounds of additives yearly.

Dr. Olney said that, based on animal studies, even small amounts of MSG would destroy some brain cells in children.

Pressed by Sen. Nelson to state exactly the quantitative cause and effect relationship between MSG and harm, Dr. Olney said it was impossible to tell because the research had been done on animals, not humans.

"There is no really adequate

level of safety," the professor said, adding that caution would dictate that MSG should not be eaten by pregnant women or lactating mothers.

Complicating the problem, he said, was the fact that MSG was seldom mentioned on the labels of food containing the chemical. Dr. Olney repeatedly attacked the food industry for not completely halting the use of MSG and criticized the National Academy of Sciences for the "messy situation" involving the flavor-enhancer.

Although a special committee of the National Research Council, the operating arm of the academy, had warned two years ago that MSG might be hazardous to children, Dr. Olney said that the conclusion "had too many characteristics of an industry-arranged whitewash affair."

He added that the special panel had heeded the pro-MSG findings of a few research laboratories in contrast to the anti-MSG findings of other researchers, and that most of the panel's members either worked for or had received money from the food and chemical industries.

A spokesman for the academy noted that the panel had indeed warned of MSG use for children and that it was customary to appoint both industry and academic scientists to advisory groups.

U.S. Black Leader Demands Power To Censor Films

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 20 (AP).—A civil rights official criticized Hollywood yesterday for what he termed "black exploitation," demanding that movie studios submit scripts involving blacks to special review boards and produce only those approved by the boards.

Roy Innis told a news conference that the Congress of Racial Equality also wants black committees to "pre-edit" all black movies before they reach theaters.

He also said that blacks must be given a large "piece of the action" financially in such ventures, and white producers using blacks on screen should be required to pay for black education programs in filmmaking and other areas.

Should the demands be refused, Mr. Innis said, "CORE will take all action necessary to stop these films from being produced." He spoke of possible boycotts and legal action but said that CORE would deplore any violent action by militants against the studios.

Mr. Innis said that his group is working in cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups in its fight against films that portray blacks unrealistically.

An NAACP spokesman confirmed the group's participation with CORE.

W. Berliners Visit East

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—About one million West Berliners have visited East Germany since the Big Four agreement to lessen tensions here went into effect on June 4, city officials said today.

Pompidou Will Hold News Session Today

PARIS, Sept. 20 (HT).—President Georges Pompidou is expected to discuss the European summit conference, monetary affairs, the up-coming French election campaign and the current wave of scandal charges against the Gaullist party at his semi-annual news conference tomorrow.

Mr. Pompidou timed the conference so that it came after the final go-ahead on the Oct. 19-20 European Economic Community summit meeting was given last week. He is expected to express the hope that the summit meeting can be as successful as that at The Hague three years ago, which opened the door for the EEC's enlargement.

U.S. Wildlife Expedition Will Look For Nepal's Abominable Snowman

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (AP).—An American expedition which plans to study wildlife in Nepal for 15 months will look for the Abominable Snowman, a leader of the six-member team said today.

Jeffrey A. McNelly, 28, is a Peace Corps member who has been studying mammals in Thailand for the last four years. He will be co-leader in the expedition with Edward Cronin, 37, also a Peace Corps member, who is studying tropical birds. Other members of the team include Dr. Howard Emory, 35, who is studying wildlife in Thailand, Dr. Douglas Burns, 37, who studies Thai reptiles, and James and Karen Foster of Harvard University. Mr. Foster is a botanist.

Mr. McNelly said the team has received the Nepalese government's permission to carry out the expedition in an area of east Nepal, which he said has never been studied before. He added that the Abominable Snowman, or yeti, has been reported in the area, about 60 miles east of Mount Everest.

Mr. McNelly said the first members of the team would go to Kathmandu Saturday with about 3,000 pounds of equipment. They will stay there about one week before going to Thimphu, eastern Nepal. From there, the team will trek about two weeks to the campsite.

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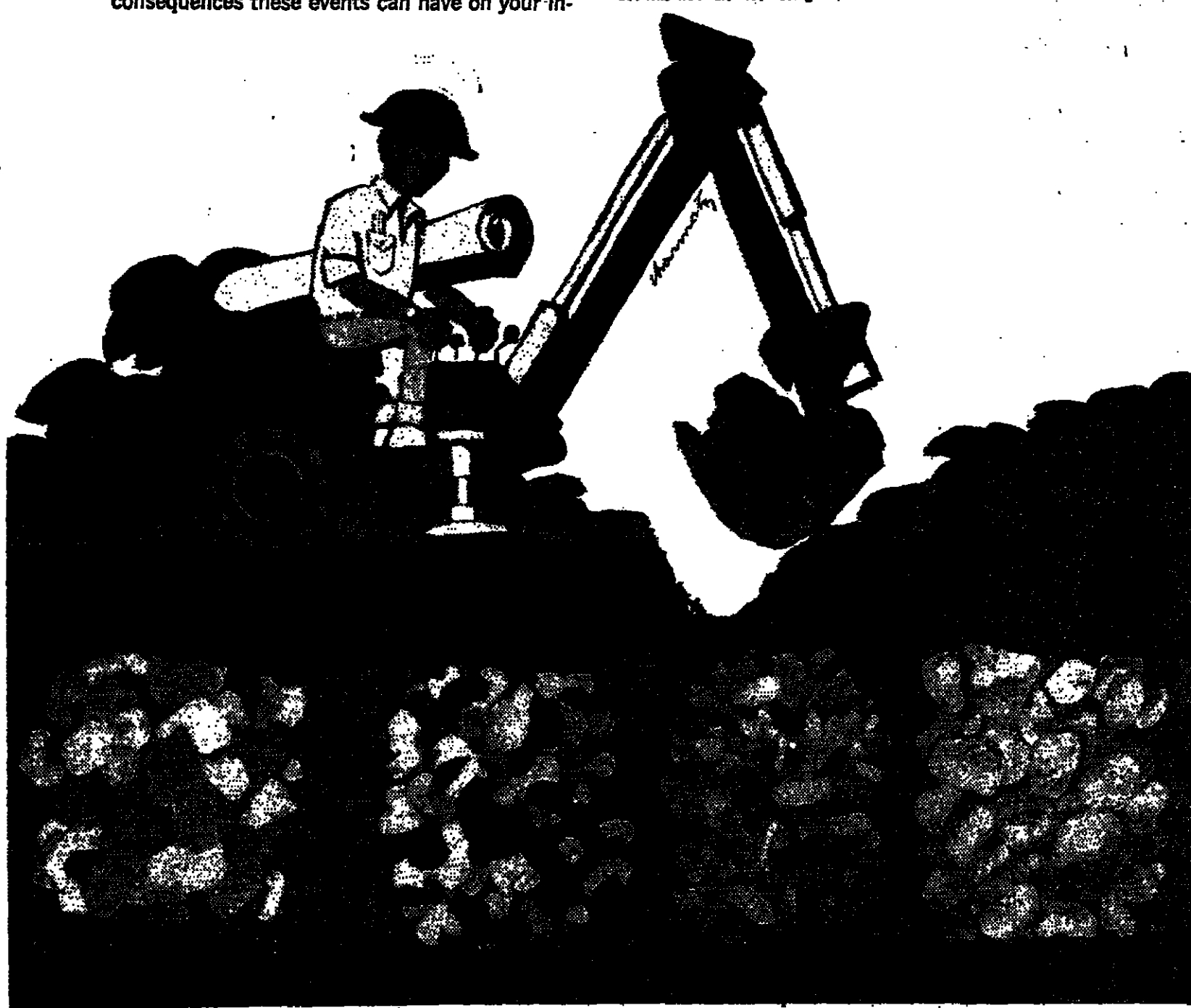
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After the Indictments: Unanswered Questions

Now that the indictments have been returned against the five men arrested in the Democratic National Committee headquarters—and the two ex-White House aides who are alleged to have been their helpers, co-conspirators and cheerleaders—we have heard the clash and clangor of the expected political rhetoric. Sen. Dole has demanded that Sen. McGovern apologize for all the mean things he has said about Maurice Stans, finance director of the President's re-election campaign, and Sen. McGovern has called the whole thing a whitewash. The attorney general apparently feels that the Justice Department has completed "the most extensive, thorough, and comprehensive investigation since the assassination of President Kennedy." According to reports from around the country, the people seem to feel that the whole thing is either (a) too complicated for them or (b) just another example of how politics is played by both sides.

So, this may be a good time to review the essence of this affair, because it seems to us that whatever else may be said about it, it is not—in essence—all that complicated, and neither is it exactly an everyday event. To our knowledge, this is the first time in the history of the republic that a link is alleged to have been established between a burglary and a bugging and the effort to re-elect a president of the United States. That is the simple nub of the Watergate affair, although it is true that despite the pious cries coming out of the administration and the President's campaign committee in the wake of the indictments, there are still a whole lot of questions which remain to be answered for the public before Election Day.

Now, let's run through the major facts of the case as they have been made public. First of all, we have known for some time that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President collected \$10 million prior to April 7 when disclosure of campaign donors was made mandatory and we know that, having the legal right to do so, the committee chose to keep its list of donors secret. Subsequently, on June 17 we learned that five men with electronic devices had been arrested before dawn in the Democratic party headquarters. We then learned that one of those men was an employee of both the Republican National Committee and the Nixon campaign committee.

Then came news of some of the financing arrangements. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of this newspaper learned that a \$25,000 check, intended as a Nixon campaign contribution, ended up in the bank account of one of the men arrested at the Watergate. Sometime later, the public learned that \$39,000 more—intended for the campaign—had also landed in the suspect's bank account and that the money had been "laundered," i.e. made untraceable, by having been passed through a Mexican bank account. Subsequently, we learned that Mr. Stans kept a cash stash of perhaps as much as \$700,000 in his office safe and that somehow the \$114,000 (25 plus 89) had passed through that unaccounted for stash. Later, we learned that just before the April 7 reporting deadline, \$700,000 in cash and securities, stuffed into a suitcase, was rushed in a corporate jet from Texas to the Nixon committee's headquarters.

An interesting highlight to the secret fund and the tie between that fund and the Watergate business came to public view when it was revealed that the donor of the \$25,000 check was a Minneapolis businessman—formerly a prominent Humphrey supporter—whose group later got hasty approval of a federal bank charter.

Then, came the indictments. In addition to the employee of the campaign committee and three apparent freelancers, a White House consultant—recommended for that position by the President's special counsel—

and a former high official in the Nixon campaign committee, who was also a former member of the White House staff, were also indicted. And finally, we have the revelation of an aborted reconnaissance of the McGovern headquarters by the two campaign officials and the White House consultant on May 27.

So there you have the outlines of what the public knows. It all establishes a clear link between the burglary and bugging of the Democrats' headquarters, the Nixon campaign committee and at least part of the secret \$10 million campaign fund. So now Sen. Dole expects apologies, Mr. MacGregor prophesies that the issue will rebound to the President's political credit, and Mr. Kleindienst, among others, presumably wants everybody to applaud his department's work and to say no more for fear of prejudging a fair trial of the seven men who have been indicted.

Well, we agree that the defendants are entitled to a fair trial, that nobody should do anything to prejudice that. But this is hardly grounds in an election year for silence across the board on a matter that bears heavily on the character and quality of the President's campaign and on the qualifications of men who are working in his name and for his cause. It is idle to suppose that responsibility for the Watergate affair could have ended with the seven men who have been indicted. And it is self-serving and silly to suggest that other aspects of this case, related only indirectly to the Watergate, are not fit subjects for public curiosity. Are we not even to mention authoritative reports that there was a list of top Mitchell lieutenants who had access to the slush fund in Mr. Stans's safe? Or the report that three of the top lieutenants—including G. Gordon Liddy—drew as much as \$300,000 from that fund for unaccounted purposes? Or the report that the list of those with access to the safe plus a ledger giving the names of the donors to the \$10 million secret fund were destroyed just after the burglars were arrested at the Watergate? Or the report that Hugh Sloan, former counsel to the Nixon campaign committee, "left because he . . . didn't want anything to do with it?"

And then there are the central questions. Who gave the \$10 million and what did they think they were getting in return? Who authorized this venture and the transfer of campaign funds to Mr. Barker's account? How much money was laundered through Mexico and for what purposes? Who authorized that? Did any of the Mexican laundry money come from foreign nationals? Who at Nixon campaign headquarters received and used the information obtained by bugging and by burglary and where did they think the information came from?—these, after all, were not naive men. How could Mr. Stans not know what was going on right in his own safe? And, finally, what kind of authority did Mr. Mitchell give to the fellow riders on his ship?

These are not mean questions. They go, as we have said before, to the heart of the political process, and to the people's right to know about the people who are offering to govern them for four more years. Mr. Kleindienst's investigation by no means closes the case, for he, and therefore his subordinates, are hardly disinterested parties. Nor can Mr. Stans's indignation, Sen. Dole's anger, Mr. MacGregor's optimism, Mr. Mitchell's invisibility or Mr. Nixon's air of innocent isolation from the whole thing make them go away. Somebody engaged in burglary and illegal bugging on behalf of the re-election of the President and the people have a right to know who's responsible. Somebody has to "stand up for what is right."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ugandan Situation

To say the situation in Uganda is confused will seem like a truism; perhaps it is better to say the confusion deepened. But one message emerged with brutal clarity: This is not the time for any unnecessary delay in bringing the Asians to Britain. The anxiety and risk caused by President Amin's threat to put them in camps if they have not left by Nov. 7 are now both made worse by the fighting. Britain should act as urgently as possible to get the Asians out soon. If the fighting gets worse, other countries may have to be asked to help.

—From the Guardian (London).

Middle East Fears

There must be now the fear in Beirut that the situation is on the verge of getting out of hand. The Palestinian guerrillas may feel they must respond to the Israeli attack. If they do, the Israelis are liable to strike again and this time they would be strongly tempted to stay in Lebanese territory. From there it would be only a short step to a wider conflict. Lebanon, therefore, seems reasonably enough to have put its own immediate security above the more complicated problem of its political attitudes to the guerrillas and their friends in Arab countries.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

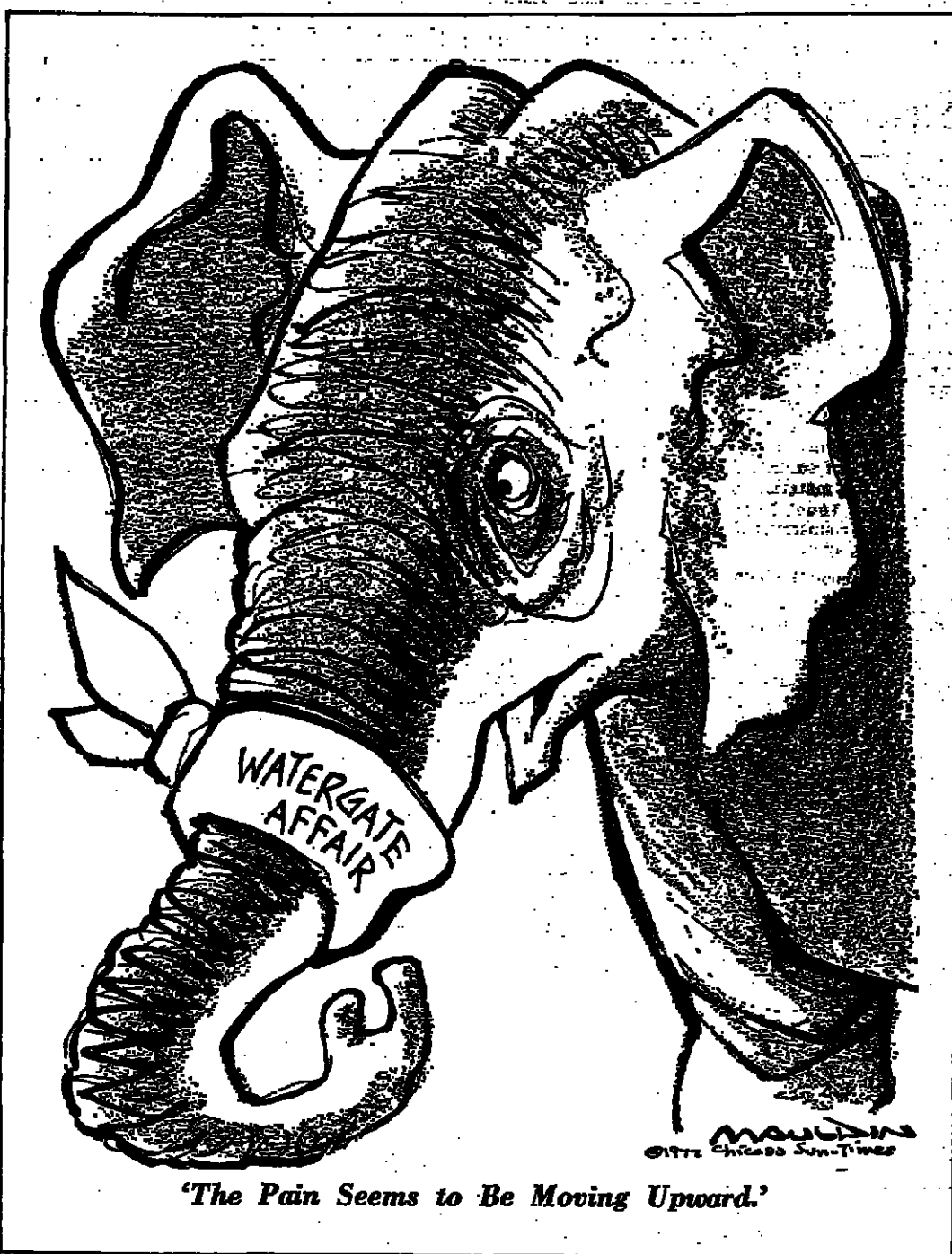
September 21, 1897

NEW YORK—Considerable amusement has been caused here by the alleged discovery that the draught of the monster pontoon dock now being towed to Cuba from the Tyne, where it was built to the order of the Spanish government, exceeds the depth of Havana Bay, where it is to be stationed. Consequently the Spanish authorities have ordered in hot haste a drawing machine, which will be cheerfully supplied by a New York firm.

Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1922

SMYRNA, Turkey—American and British experts estimate the loss occasioned by the great fire here at \$150 million. The greater part of the destroyed buildings were not insured. Of those that were, most were protected by British companies. It is impossible to give accurate numbers of people who lost their lives, but the majority of American witnesses agree in saying that, at the least, it cannot be under 2,000.



Just a Touch of Talent

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—A little quiet, please, while I unleash the insight of the Day. (Trumpet flourish.)

Richard Nixon is the Milt Pappas of American politics. That's it. You got it. Now savor it. For those of you who skip the sports page, it will help to know that Pappas is a journeyman pitcher, now working for my favorite team, the Chicago Cubs.

For those of you who skip the front page, Richard Nixon is President of the United States. The other day Pappas broke into the news in one of the damndest ways imaginable. He beat the New York Mets for the 1969 victory of his career. And, as the wire service stories noted, he moved to the brink of becoming "the first pitcher in major league history to win 300 games without having a 20-game season."

Remarkable. Remarkable, first, that anyone would know that. Baseball statistics are so far superior to political statistics that it makes me weep for envy. For example, I suspect that John Connally is on the verge of becoming the first Texan in history to feed the President twice at his ranch in the same calendar year without switching parties. But try to find the proof. Records-wise, ours is an underdeveloped field.

But more remarkable than the record-keeping is the care and foresight that brought Pappas to the edge of distinction. Imagine young Milt, preparing for his first major league season back in 1967. He is a young man of 18, talented and ambitious. What goal does he set for himself?

To become the strikeout king

of the majors? To win more games than any other man in baseball history? No way. Our Milt is a canny one. He knows his abilities, but he also knows his limitations. He's looked up the records, and he knows those are beyond him. But he's got his eye on the one record everyone else has overlooked: He'll win 300 games without ever having a 20-game season.

You think it's easy? It's not. It takes tremendous endurance—going out there twice a week, year after year, throwing the ball, losing almost as often as you win, but piling up those victories.

Mighty Careful

It also takes stern self-discipline. In the good years when you've got 14 or 15 wins in August, you've got to be mighty careful not to overreach yourself and pitch so well you win 20 games by October, and blow the whole thing.

Discipline and a touch of mediocrity. Failing but not quitting. These are the qualities that have brought Milt Pappas to his moment of glory—and so they have for Richard Nixon.

Both men have bounced around their leagues. Pappas has pitched for Baltimore, Cincinnati, Atlanta and the Cubs. Nixon has pitched in Washington, California and New York.

Nixon, too, has lost almost as often as he's won. People remember his losses. They remember that his wins were squeakers, or came when he was on the team with some heavy-hitter like Lee. They don't think of him as a natural winner.

Nixon, like Pappas, has out-

lasted most of the guys who were around when he broke in. And, like Pappas, he's always shaded his achievements carefully enough so the fans never judged him by the standards they apply to the greats.

This year, the hitters in the National League and the voters across the country are saying of both men: "He's better than I remember him being. He ain't great, but compared to that lefty on the other club."

Pappas, the pitcher nobody fears, is going into the record books, and Nixon, the President few people love, is on the verge of a landslide victory.

You don't believe it? This year, Milt Pappas, after 15 years in the majors, pitched his first no-hitter, and almost had a perfect game. With that for inspiration, Nixon, the 35-year man, should have no trouble carrying 45 states.

It's that kind of year. Journey-men are triumphant, Pappas gets No. 300, and Nixon wins in a breeze. How about that, sports fans!

Soviet Jewry: Intellectual Serfs

By Abraham S. Karlikow

This article by Mr. Karlikow, European director of the American Jewish Committee, was written in response to an article by the Soviet journalist Vladimir Katin which appeared in the Sept. 18 editions of the International Herald Tribune.

PARIS—Striving to stem the mounting demand of Jews in the Soviet Union to emigrate, the Soviet Union has adopted a decree making intellectual serfs of all Soviet citizens with more than a high school education.

Soviet authorities have, in the guise of a new departure tax on would-be emigrants levied in proportion to their higher learning, actually moved to make their departure impossible.

Soviet diplomats and journalists—the Soviet Ambassador to France, Pierre Abramson, in a letter to French Socialist leader François Mitterrand Aug. 31, and Novosti correspondent Vladimir Katin—seek to "justify" this measure on the grounds that, applying to all, it does not discriminate against Jews. Equal repression, hence equal "justice."

The first response, surely, must be that no human being, Jewish or not, should be subjected to this kind of financial bondage.

Who Can Move

What other term is applicable when, for instance, such a tax equals five to seven years' of a Soviet engineer's total salary, six years of a doctor's entire earnings, eight of a scientist's? All in addition to \$1,100 a head in exit and visa fees for each emigrant over 16. Who can move under such conditions?

Second, for all its theoretically vaunted equality the new tax is objectively discriminatory. Because, in practice, it affects virtually Jews alone, since they alone presently are pressing to emigrate.

It is a matter of public record that in the past year and a half more than 30,000 Jews have managed to leave the Soviet Union. Tens of thousands more already have registered for emigration despite all the hardship, loss of jobs, harassment, trials and im-

prisonment for scores) that this entails.

How can Mr. Katin's registration figures—be cited fewer than 600 for five major cities—possibly be accurate in the face of existing known flows? How take seriously his argument that only an "insignificant" proportion of Russia's total Jewish population has left in all postwar years when, in fact, Jewish emigration was barred for almost all those years?

Why, indeed, this new decree if not precisely because the desire among Jews to go is so strong? Because, Soviet apologists say, the Russian state is entitled to get back its investment in free higher education given would-be emigrants, citing France and Sweden as other countries making monetary reimbursement obligatory. This is to traduce both these nations.

France gives free higher education to over 750,000 every year. Only that 5 percent who of their own free will go into certain ranking government administration schools have any repayment obligation. Sweden gives free higher education without restriction to all those eligible who so desire it. Should a student voluntarily contract a loan from the government he will, actually, profit financially in addition to getting free education.

A 1970 Unesco resolution on combating brain drain is presented—and perverted—by the same Soviet apologists as also

"justifying" the new decree. This is to ignore that Unesco's resolution clearly is meant to help developing nations. Does the Soviet Union now claim to be in this category? To ignore, also, that Unesco Deputy Director-General Malraux Adishah, introducing discussion on this resolution, clearly stated that it could not contradict the "freedom of movement of all peoples, especially the educated and scientists, to which Unesco is committed by our constitution."

Basic Issue

And here one comes to the basic issue. That, as set forth in Article 12, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Human Rights Declaration: "Everyone has the right to leave any country . . . True, the Soviet Union—along with South Africa and Saudi Arabia—abstained when the declaration was voted; but it is responsible to its terms nonetheless.

Even more, the Soviet Union has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which, having come into effect, obligates the Soviet Union under international law, by its Article 6, to honor enjoyment of this right.

This is the civilized course for the Soviet Union, as a great nation, to take. Not the introduction of brain bondage, no less pernicious than any other past form of human serfdom.

At War on Four Fronts

Nixon's Dilemmas

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is now fighting on about four fronts at the same time. It is scarcely surprising that what he says and does on one front sometimes gets in the way of what he is trying to do on the others.

At one and the same time, he is running for re-election, waging war in Vietnam, negotiating for peace in Paris, maneuvering for a cease-fire around the Watergate and other disaster areas, and trying to arrange a big trade deal with the Soviet Union, among other things.

Accordingly, the more he bombs North Vietnam, the more he inflames the war issue he wants to suppress, and reduces his chances of a negotiated settlement in Paris before November.

Awkward Questions

Similarly, the more he gets out and campaigns for re-election, the more he is expected to answer the increasingly awkward questions about (1) whether he lost control of the Vietnam air war to the generals; (2) who put up all that money for his re-election campaign; (3) whether the grain dealers and dairymen got special favors for political contributions; and (4) who authorized the spying and burglary at Democratic headquarters in Washington. No wonder, then, with a 34 percent lead in the polls over McGovern, he is lying low.

His latest problem is to keep from getting caught between influential Jewish leaders of this country, whose unexpected praise and funds he has been getting as a result of his support for Israel, and the leaders of the Soviet Union, who are now demanding that educated Soviet Jews pay an average of \$10,000 for permission to emigrate to Israel.

This illustrated the dilemma of a President in an election year, who must act both as the chief executive officer of the nation, and leader of a political party, seeking re-election. He wants an accommodation with the Soviet Union and China for objective reasons. A durable peace cannot be achieved without it.

Also, one of his main arguments for re-election is that he is more experienced in the conduct of foreign affairs than Sen. McGovern. So he wants a trade deal with Moscow before the election, but he also wants the support of the Jewish leaders in America, who are powerful in precisely the big industrial and commercial states that McGovern has to carry to have any chance of winning in November.

So what to do? Only a few short weeks ago, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York implied publicly that Nixon's recent conference with the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin had been extremely helpful in getting more Jews out of the Soviet Union, and this for a short while helped Nixon in his efforts to win the political support of the Jews and create a "new Republican majority."

But now he has a memorandum on his desk from leaders of the Jewish community who have investigated the result of his visit to Moscow, and what happened before, during and after his visit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders. According to this memorandum, the leading Jewish intellectuals and activists in all the major Soviet cities were picked up by the police just before Nixon arrived in Moscow, lest they demonstrate during his visit for freedom of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Their telephones were cut off according to this report, they were not only still without phones under the worst pressure in years. Many of them were shipped to the central cities of the Soviet Union and kept incommunicado until the President had left for Israel. And the memorandum, which was delivered to Leonard Garment of the White House staff, and Dick Davies, one of the Soviet experts at the State Department, concludes that whatever the results of the McGovern summit for the President's U.S.-Soviet relations, it was "disaster" for the Soviet Jews.

Henry Kissinger knew all about this before he made his last trip to Moscow, and apparently he raised the problem of the ex-tax but could not, and in an event was not authorized to resolve the dilemma. For Russians insist that what the citizens do, or what taxes they pay, or where they go is an "internal question," and the matter of American questions about civil rights of Soviet Jews "foreign interference," just as they suggest the American government would resent any Soviet questions about the civil rights, taxation, or emigration of American blacks or any other American minority.

So there is a human problem, and a political problem in this, and they are not necessarily the same thing. The political problem for the Soviet government is that, if they let Soviet Jews out, many of their other nationalities—the Ukrainians and the Balts and others—may want to get out too.

Human Problem

But the human problem is that the Soviet government is really asking the educated Soviet Jews to pay the equivalent of 10 years' salary to get out, which they could not possibly accumulate unless they broke Soviet law, for which they would be prosecuted. The ransom money to get them out can only come from the United States, so the hard question is whether to pay it, which would help Moscow find the foreign currency for the American wheat, or whether to refuse and insist that the Soviet Union choose: withdraw its exit or educational taxes on the Jews or there will be no American wheat deal with Moscow.

The evidence so far is that Nixon prefers to choose detainé and the trade with the Soviet government, and will not make the release of the Soviet Jews a condition of trade, but this illustrates the difficulty of being President and party leader during an election at the same time, and there are many other dilemmas that are almost as troublesome.

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a in New York Gentele's 'Carmen': Thrilling Testimonial

By C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Metropolitan Opera's 88th season last night, Lowell Waddell, in a speech called "Gentele's New 'Carmen'."

and, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera House, referring to the production and his debut. When he met last July, Gentele was about this "Carmen" himself was going to

Opening night at the Metropolitan Opera with Leonard Bernstein conducting a new production of "Carmen"



The Setting

There was Gentele's ideas in the setting. He was naturalistic, trying to get the opera and its suggestion. The first act, for instance, was on the hot, dry, everything a glaring. The third act, by contrast, was a refuge from the "ring" cycle, with a presentation of the mountain, mostly through a rejection. Then back to the of the building, with rising sun against white walls.

other times, in love, out of love, eternally fascinating. And she sang it magnificently, even with a few high notes a little unfocused and off the pitch. Probably not since Bruna Castagna has New York heard this kind of Carmen, so secure in the lower register, so smooth in the scale, so subtle in phrase. And Miss Horne will be even better in future performances. She must have been a bit tired, and there also was the emotional strain of the first night, with the shadow of Goeran Gentele dominating the evening.

As unusual as the other aspects of the production was Bernstein's conducting. His tempos were, on the whole, extraordinarily slow, and yet he managed to hold everything together, maintaining the shape of the music. Everything was carefully worked out, and the miracle was that the emphasis on detail did not impede the flow of the phrases.

Bernstein being what he is, there was plenty of personality

to his conducting. He started the second act, for instance, so slowly that one began to think of the misadventures in his "Cavalleria Rusticana" last season. But in this, Bernstein built up momentum, without a stop-start rhythmic scheme, and could be danced with a furious burst of controlled speed. And only he could get away with the huge climax at the end of the first-act "Fence" chorus.

The notable thing about his conducting, aside from its expected control, was its emotional control. This "Carmen" had elegant line from beginning to end, unorthodox as some of the tempos were, and musically it was the most interesting performance at the house in our time.

The leading singers, in addition to Miss Horne, were James McCracken as Don Jose, Adriana Maliponte as Micaela, Donald Graman as Zuniga, and Tom Krause as Escamillo. Mr. McCracken sang beautifully, refraining from belting out the music,

even ending the "Flower Song" pianissimo—a great trick if it can be done, and Mr. McCracken did it. The direction tried to keep his movements to a minimum, which was a wise decision, because he is not much of an actor, and his movements normally have the delicacy of a bumblebee stuck in flypaper. At the final scene of the opera, however, he rose to real grandeur. He always has

been most successful in roles demanding brute strength. Miss Maliponte, an interesting singer, has a clear, large, rather hard soprano voice, but it is a voice with a good deal of authority. This young lady is a real comer. Mr. Graman did all that could be done in his role, and Mr. Krause, who acted very well, sang a dependable Escamillo, though one would have welcomed a little more velvet in his voice.

Bronzes in Danger

ROME, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Three famous bronze sculptures will be corroded beyond repair by industrial pollution unless Italy takes special measures to protect them, according to Prof. Pasquale Rotondi, director of the Italian Center of Restoration. They are the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitoline Hill in Rome, the bronze horses on the facade of Saint Mark's Basilica in Venice and the Gates of Paradise on the Florence Baptistery.

performed an unconventional production of "Genevieve de Brabant," including Satie's incidental music and a much-revised but effective text. A contemporary work, an electronic collage by Vittorio Gellert, demonstrated the Sarzi's company's ingenuity, though the piece itself was more curious than convincing. Most of the Como Musical Autumn impresses the visitor with its intelligence, its taste, its sense of adventure and—why not?—of fun. Any organization with a bit of money can run up a festival; but it takes imaginative direction (such as Como has) to give a festival personality.

Come Festival: When Taste and Adventure Meet

By William Weaver

COMO, Italy (UPI).—Even in rainy weather, Como is a beautiful city. And downpour, by itself, and the rest of this unusual and unpleasant Italian autumn cannot spoil first-rate performances which the Como festival offers in generous abundance. This festival, the "Musical Autumn" is now in its sixth year, and is cleverly arranged over successive weekends, each with a theme of its own. Como also sponsors, at the end of this month and the beginning of October, the "Days of New Music," a kind of further-out supplement to the Venice Contemporary Music Festival, which is closing its doors this week.

The "romantic" weekend, which ended Monday, was typical of the festival. One evening was devoted to sacred music, including one rarely performed work (Boccherini's "Stabat Mater" in the second version of 1800), one first 20th-century performance (Donizetti's "Miserere," and one piece of amusing, newly-unearthed kitsch, "Reminiscences of Saint Christina" for voice and strings, a pure Italian Court rhapsody by Eugenio Caimini, who conducted the orchestra of La Scala in the 1840's).

The Boccherini is a fascinating, transitional work, with 18th-century formality and romantic intensity. But the real surprise was the Donizetti, a master-

piece, lyrical without being "operatic," traditional without being academic. Composed in Paris during the last years of his activity, this "Miserere" has been brought to light by Alberto Zedda, who conducted it splendidly (he also conducted the other works, with equal penetration). The string orchestra and the soloists were all fine, but the tenor Fausto Tomasi deserves special mention. The great basilica of Sant'Abbondio was a perfect setting, even acoustically.

On Saturday, there was a musical evening in the hands of some neo-classical Sals Bianca above the historic Teatro Sociale. Again, the amusing was deftly mixed with the sublime: the Faust-Messiah, "Sourire" Bayreuth and the Chabrier "Souvenir de Munich," four-hand dialogues on Wagnerian themes, proving that French Wagnerians, no matter how thoroughly converted, never lost their sense of

humor. To conclude the evening, there was a superb, deeply-felt performance of Pauré's "La Bonne Chanson" with the brilliant Claudio Desideri in great form. The cycle was heard not with piano accompaniment but in the rarer version with piano and string quartet. Songs by Satie, a comic duet by Chabrier, and some Alban piano works completed the program.

The Como Musical Autumn is, basically, more forward-looking than retrospective. And even the romantic weekend had a fairly experimental program. In the resplendent salon of Villa Olmo, Otello Sarzi and his puppets

performed an unconventional production of "Genevieve de Brabant," including Satie's incidental music and a much-revised but effective text. A contemporary work, an electronic collage by Vittorio Gellert, demonstrated the Sarzi's company's ingenuity, though the piece itself was more curious than convincing. Most of the Como Musical Autumn impresses the visitor with its intelligence, its taste, its sense of adventure and—why not?—of fun. Any organization with a bit of money can run up a festival; but it takes imaginative direction (such as Como has) to give a festival personality.

On the Arts Agenda

The exhibition "Rhine-Meuse, Art and Civilization 800 to 1400," recently shown in Cologne, has been transferred to Brussels, where it will be shown to the end of October at the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, under the auspices of the German-Belgian cultural accord.

The exhibition, described as the most complete ever mounted on civilization along the two rivers, was organized by the cultural ministries of the two countries and the city of Cologne.

The Ballet of the 20th Century will present a series of 11 performances of Maurice Béjart's "Minsky, Clown of God" at the Forest-National (Palais des Sports) in Brussels from Oct. 6 to 18 before taking the same production to New York's Madison Square Garden.

The Netherlands Institute, 121 Rue de Lille, Paris, will show an exhibition of paintings, pastels and drawings by Joseph Teizera de Mattos, most of them from the Teyler Museum of Haarlem in the Netherlands, from Oct. 13 to Nov. 19. The exhibition coincides with one of 100 Italian, French and Dutch drawings from 1400-1800 at the Pavillon Flore of the Louvre.

Kurt Klippel, a conductor at the opera in Krefeld, West Germany, has been named resident conductor of the Memphis Opera in Tennessee, where his first production will be "Boris Godunov" on Oct. 26. His wife is Mignon Dunn, the American mezzo soprano.

The American premiere of Gottfried von Einem's "The Visit," based on the play by Friedrich Dürrenmatt, will be given Oct. 25 by the San Francisco Opera. The composer, who begins a lecture tour in the United States on Sept. 28, will be present for the premiere.

The newly-formed regional Opera du Rhin will open its season Oct. 6 at Strasbourg with a production of Weber's "Der Freischütz," conducted by Frédéric Adam and staged by the new company's artistic director.

Picasso Stolen
PARIS, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Two small paintings by Picasso and sketches by Matisse and Jean Cocteau are among 300,000 francs worth of art stolen from the apartment of Carol Weissweiler, daughter of a Paris publisher, Paris police said today.

Pierre Barrot, with sets and costumes by Matias. Other performances are scheduled Oct. 8, 12, 15, 17 and 21 in Strasbourg, Nov. 5 in Mulhouse and Nov. 5 in Colmar.

The 27-year-old American composer-pianist Clifford Smith will perform a program of his own works Sept. 22 at the Salle Gaveau. Smith, whose program includes works he composed from the age of 15 to the present, is making his first tour of principal European cities.

Italian Police Find 13 Stolen Paintings

CONIGLIANO, Italy, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Police have recovered 13 paintings stolen from the parish church of Pieve di Cadore north of Conigliano more than a year ago, and arrested two men in connection with the theft.

The works, dating from the 14th to the 18th century, included two precious 15th-century icons, one Russian, the other Greco-Byzantine.

The paintings disappeared from the church together with a painting by the Venetian Renaissance master Titian, "Sacred Conversation," which was recovered in Padua a few weeks later.

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Har Healthy, Bank Chief Says

By Leonard Silk

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Karl Klasen, president of the Bundesbank, broke a slight of hand in the U.S. balance of payments when he said the dollar is on the way back to health, he said in an interview here. "The most important thing in the world is a strong dollar," he said, "and the dollar will always be the main pillar of the international monetary system."

Klasen, head of West Germany's central bank, said that the recovery of the dollar is a restraint in the growth of the U.S. economy, the hold-down of wage demands, dollar devaluation of last December—has to re-establish world monetary stability.

He said that the recovery of the dollar is not expected dramatic results from next year's International Monetary Fund meeting in London, saying that "no secret mechanism invented to make the system work right is do not conduct their internal policies."

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Karl Klasen, President of the Bundesbank.

not adopt any capital controls that interfere with normal foreign trade or with direct foreign investment or industrial or commercial purposes.

Union a Long Way Off

He takes a cautious view of how long it will take for Europe to achieve full monetary union. He implies that it will take at least the rest of the century, rather than the decade as envisioned by some Common Market members.

He believes this should be a rule that applies to the dollar as well as other currencies: The dollar should be devalued if it should get out of line again, rather than have the United States try to induce all other countries to upvalue their money by different amounts.

Not a Gold Bug

Mr. Klasen is no gold bug. He would make special drawing rights the common denominator of the international monetary system rather than gold. He would also prefer to rely chiefly on SDRs rather than gold to supply the world monetary system with additional liquidity when needed.

He believes this should be a rule that applies to the dollar as well as other currencies: The dollar should be devalued if it should get out of line again, rather than have the United States try to induce all other countries to upvalue their money by different amounts.

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Four Belgian Holding Units Plan to Merge

Assets of New Firm
Put at 16 Billion Francs

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Directors of four Belgian holding companies proposed today to merge into one company worth some 16 billion francs (about \$350 million).

The proposal, to be submitted for approval to the shareholders of the companies, calls for the creation of a new firm, Cie. Bruxelles Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie.

Shareholders of Cie. Lambert pour l'Industrie et la Finance and Cofinor will receive for each share they now own one share in the new company. Seven new Lambert shares will be exchanged for 13 Cofinor shares and three Lambert shares will be given for each two shares of Cofinor.

Share in Banks

The largest share of the new company's assets—some 20 percent—will be in stocks of banks and insurance companies. However, neither Banque de Bruxelles nor Banque Lambert, which have ties to the merging firms, are involved in the merger.

The next biggest investments are real estate—15 percent—breweries, food and retailing firms with 11 percent, and public utilities and oil and metals firms each with 10 percent.

Officials estimated that the shares of the new company would be worth more than 3,000 francs each. Quotation of the four companies' shares has been suspended by the Brussels Stock Exchange pending completion of the merger operation.

The new company will be second only to Sté. Générale, whose portfolio of investments is estimated to be worth some 18 billion francs.

Schweitzer Seen Remaining Another Year as IMF Head

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer is not expected to resign as managing director of the International Monetary Fund for at least a year, according to informed sources here.

The Washington Post (and the AP) reported on Saturday that U.S. authorities are trying to unseat Mr. Schweitzer, and added that he might announce his resignation shortly after the fund's annual meeting opening here on Monday.

Sources close to Mr. Schweitzer said that if he were "in a situation where it was certain there was not sufficient consensus for his re-election in September, 1973, he would only stay on if it was necessary in the interests of continuity."

This implied the IMF chief is not prepared to step down at this stage, financial observers said. More likely, and depending on the politico-monetary climate this time next year, Mr. Schweitzer will bow to American wishes simply by not proposing himself for re-election for a further five-year term, they said.

One of the main reasons for Nixon administration opposition to Mr. Schweitzer's continuing influence over world monetary affairs is said to date back to last autumn, when the IMF chief publicly advocated a devaluation of the dollar before the U.S. government was ready to concede such a step.

One well-informed official said: "Mr. Schweitzer regards himself as being a servant of the fund, and a decision on his resignation is not one that he could take personally."

The source emphasized that

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Swiss (Sfr 100)	2.442	2.439
Belg. fr. (100)	43.84-86	43.85-88
Denmark (DKr 100)	43.888-355	43.97-98
Dutch (Gld 100)	3.1940-47	3.1975-78
French (Ffr 100)	6.8896-9006	6.8888-90
German (Mk 100)	36.81-83	36.80-82
Irish (Ir£ 100)	4.558-59	4.58-59
Italian (Lit 100)	5.808-01	5.8105-0120
Japanese (Yen 100)	232.88-3205	232.80-80
Portug. (Esc 100)	561.50-70	560.50-70
Spanish (Ptas 100)	63.45-50	63.40-47
Swedish (Skr 100)	22.85-85	22.87-88
Sw. Krona (K 100)	4.779-80	4.785-727
West German (Mk 100)	3.759-78	3.7510-13
Yen (Yen 100)	301.30	301.10

As Press. By Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Honda Has Low-Pollution Engine

Honda Motor says it has developed a new low-pollution car engine satisfying Japanese and American car-exhaust control requirements. Honda, without revealing the exact details of the engine, says it came up to exhaust gas standards to be enforced by 1975 in both countries without using an after burner or cleaner. The engine divides the mixing ratio for gasoline and air prior to ignition into thick and thin parts in the combustion chamber, resulting in more effective combustion, reducing the amount of nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon in the exhaust gas.

Du Pont to End Polyethylene Film

Du Pont Co. anticipates withdrawing from the manufacture of polyethylene film because "the economics... will continue to be unfavorable." Du Pont says the move will not affect the manufacture and sale of polyethylene film resins by its plastics department. It plans to expand its resin facilities next year. It has manufactured polyethylene film for more than 10 years in Virginia. Most of the costs related to withdrawing from the polyethylene film business would be absorbed in 1973 and the company says the effect on total earnings would be minor.

U.S. Cars Get More Costly

Even though U.S. car prices are temporarily frozen, a 1973 model may cost more than a 1972 because of various maneuvers by producers apparently aimed at enticing or forcing buyers into richer models than in the past. General Motors, the acknowledged pattern setter, and American Motors both released price lists on 1973 models

showing that a number of lower priced versions of various models have been dropped from the 1973 lineup, while some higher-priced models of various categories have been added. In addition, the basic retail price includes the cost of previously optional equipment. The exact dollar effect on overall prices for U.S. cars cannot be readily estimated. The companies' actions do not violate any of the government's price regulations.

Auto Safety Device—A Belt Bag

Allied Chemical is developing a new auto safety device aimed at combining the best features of seat belts and air bags. Preliminary tests indicate its inflatable seat belt will provide as good as or better protection than air bags, it says. Allied invented the device two months ago and has demonstrated it to auto industry and federal safety officials in recent days, but stresses that the unit is still in the development stage. The belt—which inflates to about six inches in diameter—would be more expensive than a conventional seat belt but have only one-third the cost of an air bag.

Toyota Eyes Capital Boost

Toyota Motor is studying a plan to increase its capital with a massive public stock offering at current market prices. The firm refuses to disclose details, but Japanese newspapers report it plans to offer a total of 41.7 million shares at current market prices through public subscription, along with a 5 percent free stock allocation as of the end of November. This could enable Toyota to raise about 24 billion yen (about \$78 million) for its anti-pollution expenses.

Propose Increase in Fares

Board to establish "more realistic pricing" for charter flights—a euphemism for increasing charter fares.

The proposal was made by Paul B. Ignatius, executive vice-president of the Air Transport Association, in a speech to the International Aviation Club here. At issue are the charter rates for flights between the United States and Europe—the biggest international travel market in the world. By 1971, non-scheduled charter airlines had increased their share of the U.S.-to-Europe traffic to 20 percent.

Low charter fares, Mr. Ignatius indicated, have contributed significantly to losses suffered by both scheduled and charter airlines during the last two years. To compete with charters, the scheduled airlines—operating through the International Air Transport Association—have established numerous inexpensive promotional fares. Mr. Ignatius said that July 70 percent of transatlantic passengers now use such promotional fares, rather than basic economy or first-class rates.

Previously, the U.S. charter airlines' trade group, the National Air Carrier Association, had urged the CAB to set a floor on charter rates. But, at the same time, the charter carriers want the agency to eliminate the lowest promotional fares—fears that the charter airlines claim are intended to drive them out of business.

Thus, the two groups remain widely separated. The charter carriers also had

proposed a major liberalization of charter regulations, which would allow inexpensive charter flights within the United States. Mr. Ignatius strongly opposed further liberalization, indicating that charter airlines would be able to inaugurate regular service between almost any two cities—resulting in "chaotic" competition with existing scheduled airlines.

Meanwhile, Universal Oil Products Co. said it has reached an agreement with Chrysler to undertake design, engineering and site preparation for a plant capable of providing a "substantial part" of Chrysler 1975 model requirements for auto emission control catalysts.

Prices backed off in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 26.09, while declines led advances, 503 to 334. Turnover was 3.07 million shares, compared with 2.57 million shares yesterday.

Earning Reports

General Mills	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	362.1	305.2
Profits (millions)	15.48	12.77
Per Share	0.68	0.57

General Mills

General Mills

General Mills

General Mills

General Mills

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General Mills

General List Drops Again On Wall St.

Funds Join Little Man
On Market Sidelines

By Vartanig G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange prices continued their post-Labor Day pattern today by drifting lower in slow trading. "The market is dead," declared one broker, who hastened to add, "that's figuratively speaking, of course."

The Dow Jones industrials slipped 2.35 to 940.35. Many big institutions appeared to have joined small investors on the sidelines as Wall Street kept hoping for some switch in psychology that would lift the market.

Upjohn, an important worldwide producer of ethical drugs, proved itself a star in the drab market by climbing 7 to 118. The company disclosed that it expects 1972 sales to exceed \$500 million for the first time, compared with last year's \$433 million.

The company has signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with its urethane process technology. Upjohn also has received a notice of allowance from the U.S. Patent Office advising that a patent will be granted to one of its prostaglandins. Upjohn's stock soared late this spring on reports of research progress on prostaglandins, a family of chemicals.

But pollution-control issues, once a favored group in the market, and the object of many brokerage-house studies, fell sharply to underscore the generally skittish tone of the market.

Losers here included Peabody-Gallion, down 2 5/8 to 40 3/8; Envirotech, 2 3/4 to 48 3/4; and Wheelabrator-Frye, 1 7/8 to 24 7/8.

Weakness in the anti-pollution stocks was set into motion by a critical appraisal of near-term industry prospects appearing in The Wall Street Journal.

The largest declines on the active list appeared in Western Union, down 2 5/8 to 46, and Curtiss-Wright, off 1 to 47 1/8. So far this week, Western Union has dropped a total of 7 7/8. The decline apparently reflects the expectation in some Wall Street quarters that severance pay to about 5,000 employees laid off this year will run higher than analysts originally had estimated.

Curtis-Wright, which holds North American rights to the Wankel rotary engine, has been a volatile issue in recent months. The stock fell 3 3/8 yesterday.

American Telephone, helped by its recent report of improved quarterly profits, rose 1/4 to 47 as the second most-active stock. Telephone warrants, unchanged at \$4 1/4, ranked as the exchange's volume leader.

Standard Oil of New Jersey eased 5/8 to 79 3/8. Argus Research, which said it regards shares of the world's biggest oil concern as "relatively unattractive," recommended that holdings be switched into Mobil, unchanged at 65, or Texaco, up 1 7/8 to 35.

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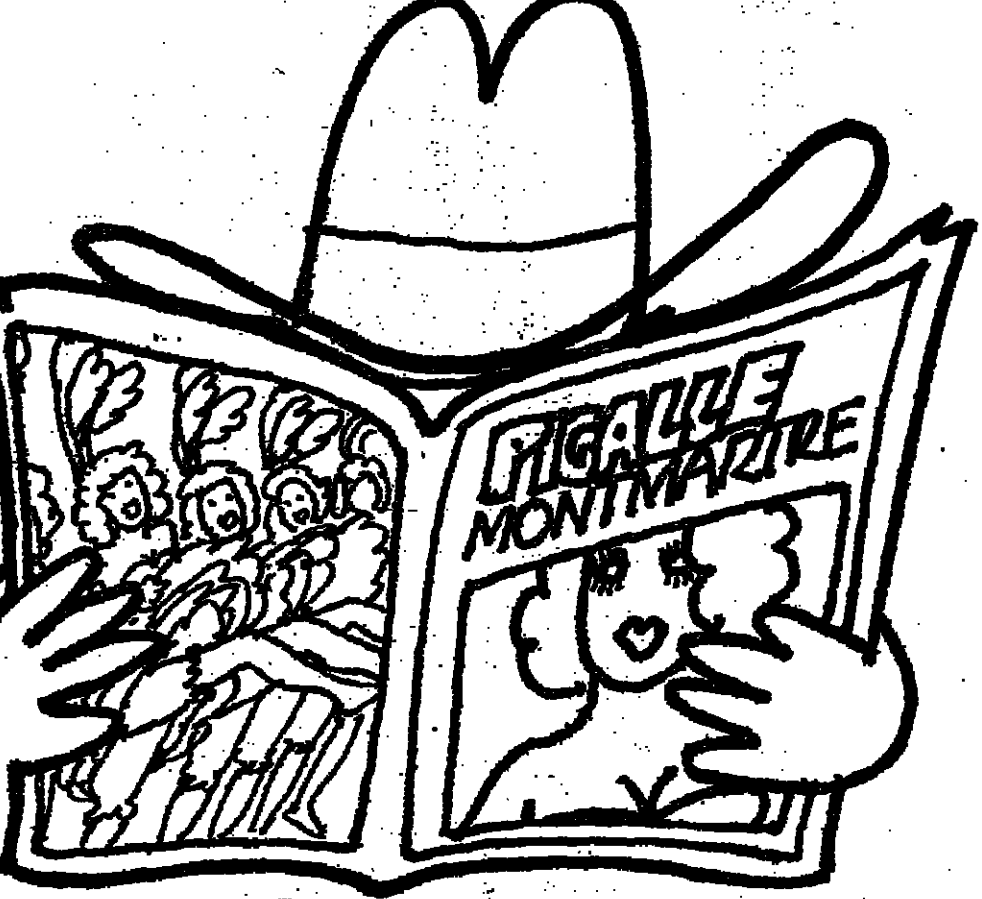
General Mills

General Mills

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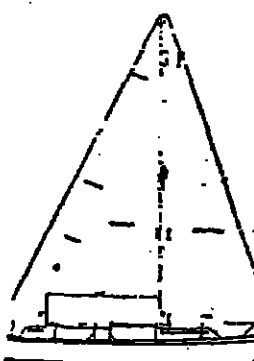
New York Stock Exchange Trading

No.		Stk.	-1972- Stocks and Bonds				Stk.		-1972- Stocks and Bonds				
to	W. to	1000.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change	1000.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
continued from preceding page.)													
259	274	Texaco Gas	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	184	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
260	275	Texaco Ind	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	185	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
261	276	Texaco Int	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	186	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
262	277	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	187	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
263	278	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	188	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
264	279	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	189	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
265	280	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	190	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
266	281	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	191	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
267	282	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	192	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
268	283	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	193	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
269	284	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	194	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
270	285	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	195	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
271	286	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	196	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
272	287	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	197	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
273	288	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	198	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
274	289	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	199	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
275	290	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	200	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
276	291	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	201	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
277	292	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	202	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
278	293	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	203	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
279	294	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	204	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
280	295	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	205	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
281	296	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	206	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
282	297	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	207	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
283	298	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	208	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
284	299	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	209	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
285	300	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	210	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
286	301	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	211	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
287	302	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	212	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
288	303	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	213	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
289	304	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	214	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
290	305	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	215	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
291	306	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	216	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
292	307	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	217	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
293	308	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	218	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
294	309	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	219	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
295	310	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	220	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
296	311	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	221	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
297	312	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	222	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
298	313	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	223	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
299	314	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	224	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
300	315	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	225	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
301	316	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	226	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
302	317	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	227	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
303	318	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	228	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
304	319	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	229	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
305	320	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	230	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
306	321	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	231	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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309	324	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	234	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
310	325	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	235	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
311	326	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	236	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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313	328	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	238	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
314	329	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	239	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
315	330	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	240	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
316	331	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	241	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
317	332	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	242	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
318	333	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	243	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
319	334	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	244	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
320	335	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	245	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
321	336	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	246	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
322	337	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	247	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
323	338	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	248	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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325	340	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	250	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
326	341	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	251	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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328	343	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	253	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
329	344	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	254	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
330	345	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	255	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
331	346	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	256	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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336	351	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	261	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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346	361	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	271	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
347	362	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	272	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
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351	366	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	276	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
352	367	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	277	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
353	368	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	278	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
354	369	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	279	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
355	370	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	280	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
356	371	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	281	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
357	372	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	282	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
358	373	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	283	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
359	374	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	284	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
360	375	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	285	34	30	29	29 1/2	-1/2
361	376	Texaco P&G	38	33	32	32 1/2	-1/2	286					

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New Issue

September 7, 1972

\$150,000,000

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

7.35% Sinking Fund Debentures, due September 15, 1997

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The First Boston Corporation

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The Kendall Company

has been acquired by

Colgate-Palmolive Company

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to The Kendall Company and assisted in negotiations leading to this transaction.

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- September 10, 1972

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BANCO DE BILBAO	BANCO DI SICILIA	BANCO DE VIZCAYA	BANK OF AMERICA Société Anonyme	BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
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More information about the job and the schedule of interviews in Paris or New York, available on request (ref. 2.92A/C) from our counsel.

edge of English, German and French would be a definite asset. He should have a good background in marketing of machinery for the plastic industry or similar, on an international scale.

The preferred age range is 35 to 40, but well qualified executives outside this range will also be carefully considered. The executive's qualifications, present position and current earnings should entitle him to command a salary of up to \$25,000 per year.

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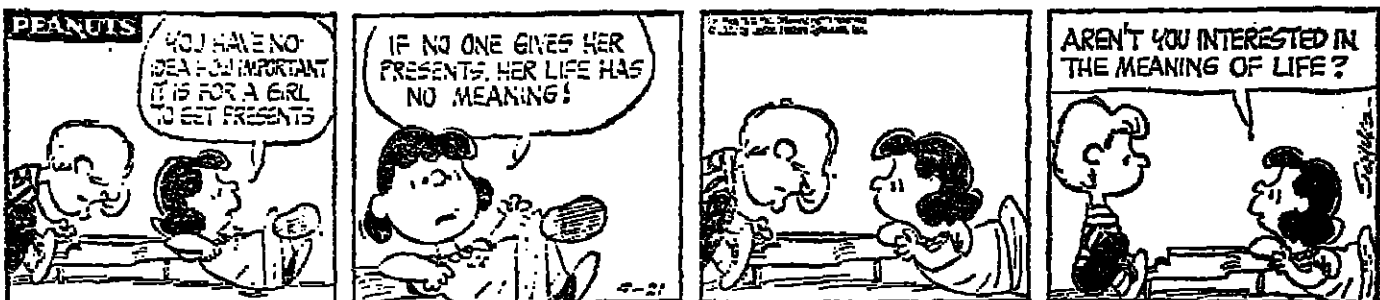
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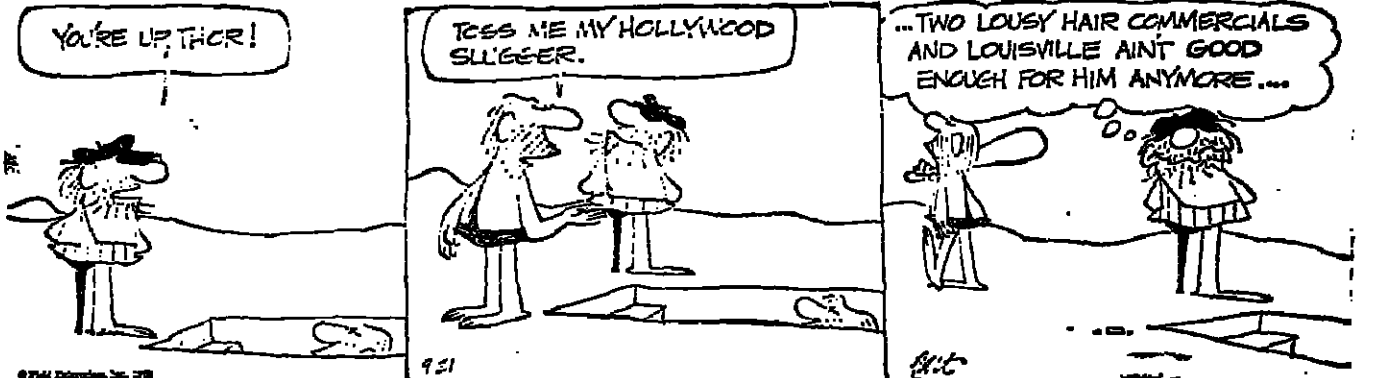
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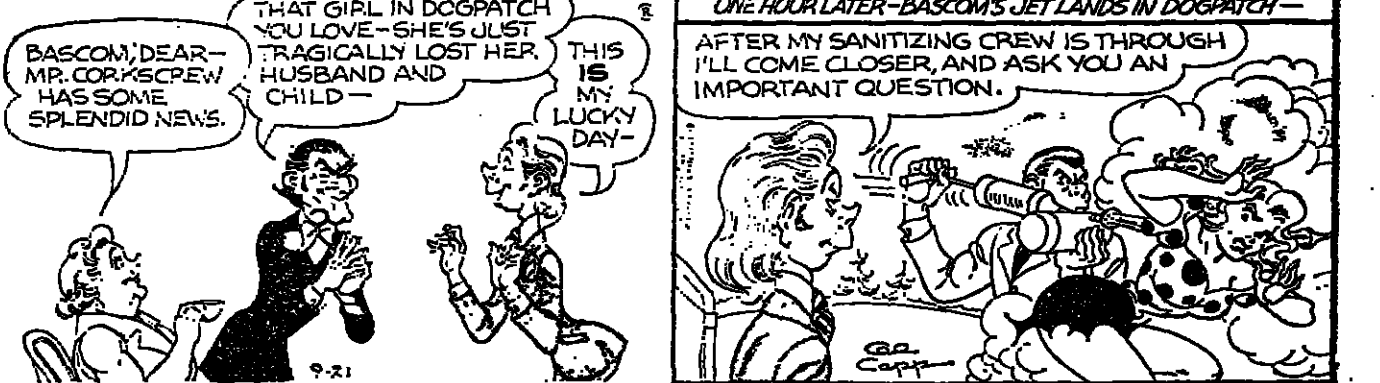
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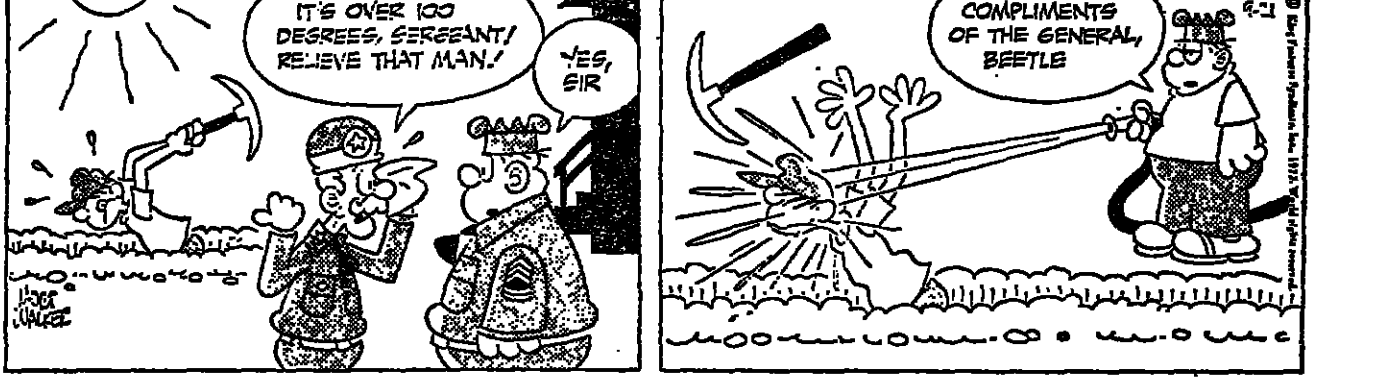
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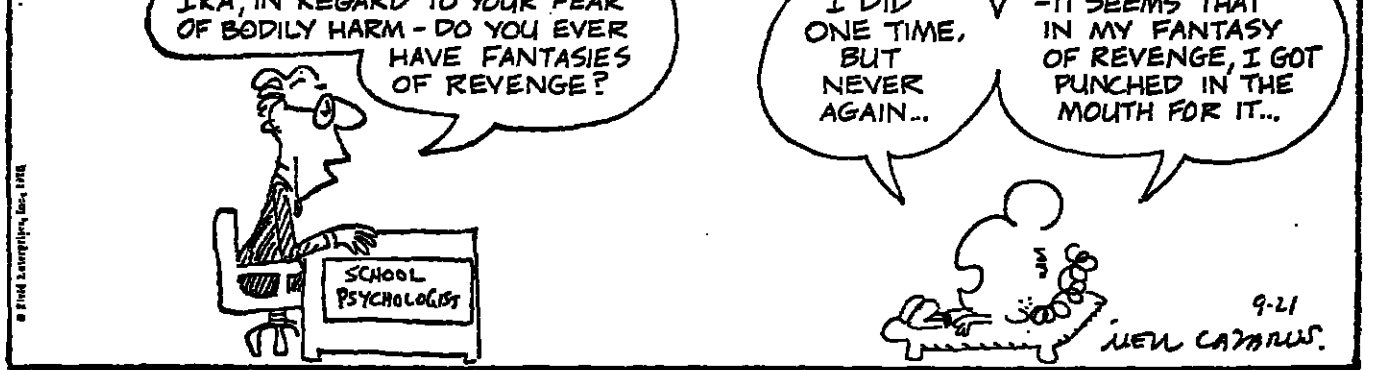
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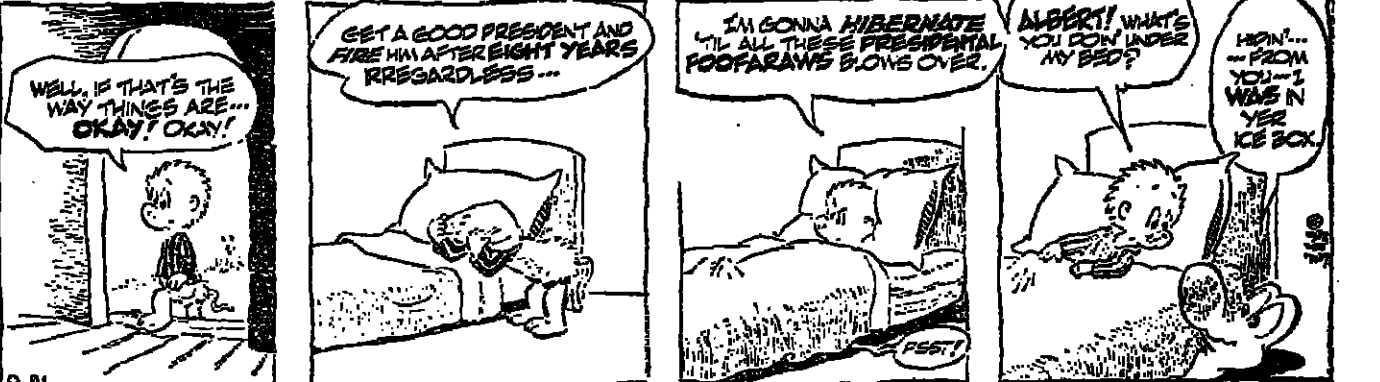
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Three varieties of overbidding came together on the diagrammed deal to produce a wild auction, and the fourth player was left with the end-product—a terrible grand slam.

North had an acceptable one-no-trump opening bid, but East's overall of two diamonds suggested a good six-card suit and the value for an opening bid. With the vulnerability in his favor, he was entitled to lower these standards slightly, but he lowered them out of sight.

South could see good slam prospects, and his first move was a jump to three hearts, hoping to establish a fit. Now it was West's turn to overbid, and he did so in decisive fashion by jumping to five diamonds.

This startling action was based on some dubious assumptions: That North-South could make a vulnerable game, or perhaps a slam, what he was supposed to have for a two-diamond bid, which was wrong; and that the penalty in five diamonds doubled would have been not more than 500 points, which was also a

miscalculation by some five tricks.

However the North-South defense was not tested, because South chose to try for a vulnerable slam instead of accepting a penalty. His bid of six hearts provoked yet another overbid, this time from his partner. North had some heart support, his partner did not know about it, so he bid one more for luck. This breached the basic rule that the no-trump bidder should allow his partner to fix the contract.

The opening lead was the diamond deuce, and the declarer won with the ace in dummy. He continued with the diamond queen, and ruffed when East played the king. The heart ace was cashed, and a heart to the queen brought a discard from East of the spade eight.

The diamond ten was led from dummy and East said South a guess by covering with the jack. The declarer ruffed, drew the missing trump with the king, and led to the spade ace. The diamond nine was cashed and then dummy's last trump.

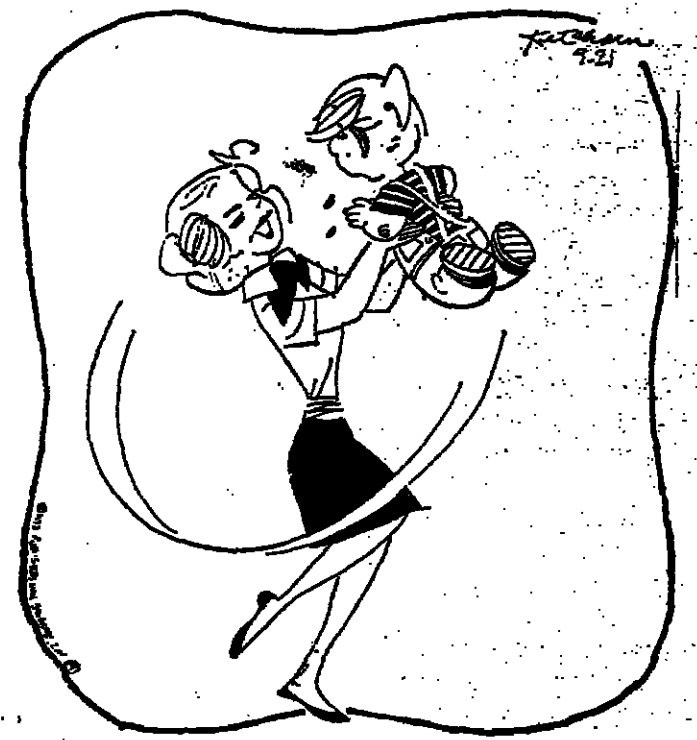
This squeezed East in the black suits. He discarded a club to preserve his spade king, so South discarded his spade queen, cashed the club king and finessed the jack to make the grand slam.

None of the overbidders repented.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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38. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
39. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
40. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
41. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
42. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
43. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
44. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

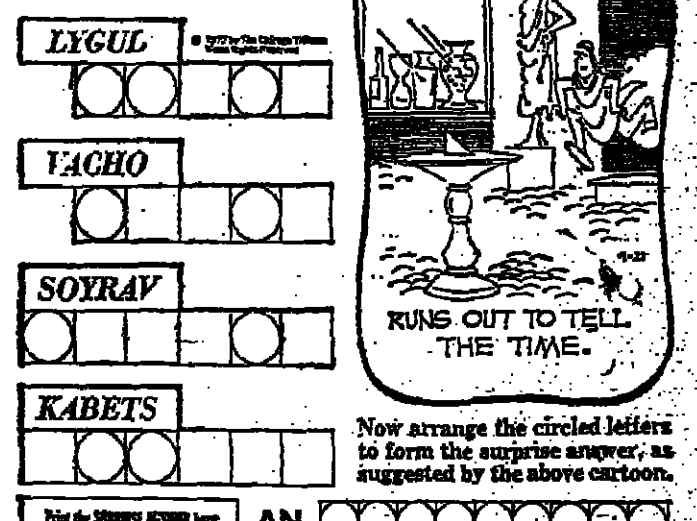
DENNIS THE MENACE



"GEE WHIZ! IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHOSE LITTLE BOY I AM, WHO DOES?"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: NOISE GASSY, MARMOT FOIBLE. Answer: Wolf on the way across the desert! - AN OASIS

BOOKS

MEMOIRS: 1950-1963

By George F. Kennan. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 368 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Last

THE second installment of George F. Kennan's memoirs is a deeper, more introspective and more voluminous than the first. In that book, "Memoirs: 1925-1950", Kennan's training for his career as a foreign service officer, his youthful experiences in Tallinn and Riga, his efforts in helping set up the first embassy in Moscow after American recognition of Russia, his duties in Prague before the Nazi takeover of Czechoslovakia, and in Germany before the outbreak of the war gave his autobiography an adventuresomeness that acted as a counter to the weighty and grave judgments that accompanied them.

In this book, though, Kennan is making a final statement of his role in the foreign service and as ambassador to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. It reflects the attitude of a man free of external demands and personal vanity, anxious to make some order out of the chaos of historical events, who wants to draw some general principles from them. His tone, as always, is clinically dispassionate; the language is soberly reasonable. He never fails to say what he can in favor of the arguments on the other side, nor does he ever fail to point out the good side of a man with whom he disagrees violently. In its tone of factual analysis, some of this autobiography must resemble the reports he sent back to Washington from abroad.

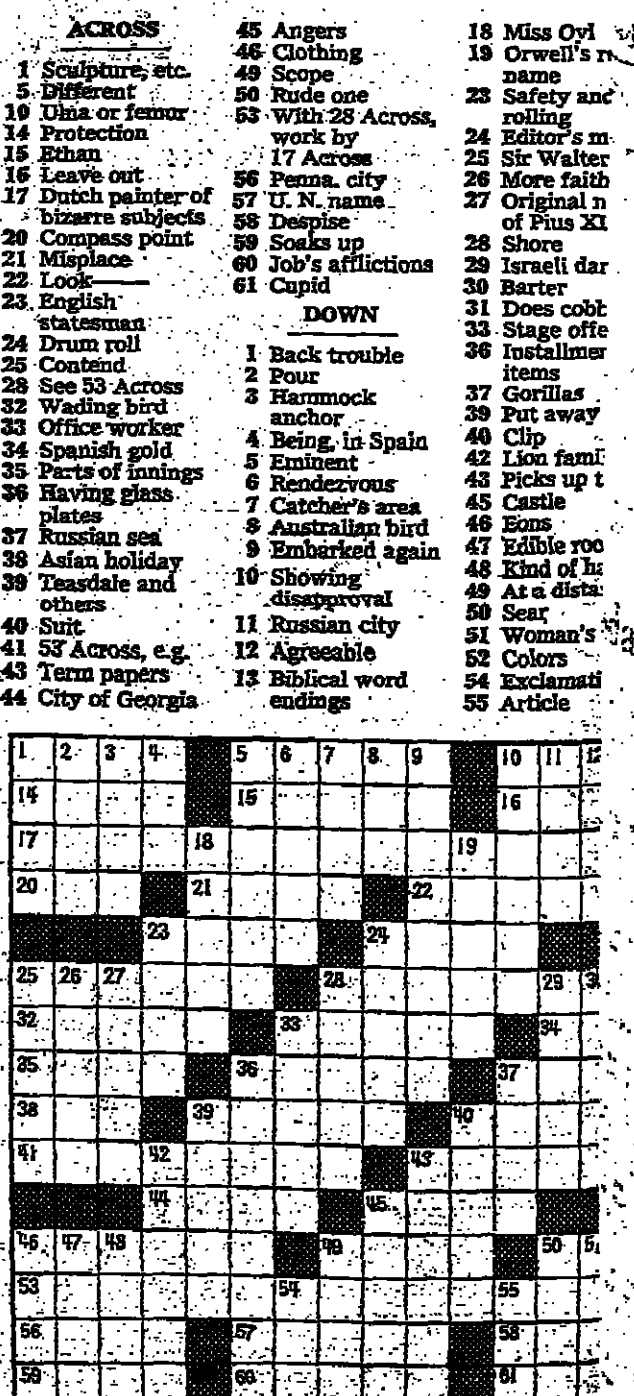
Nevertheless, this is a profound subjective book, revealing a man full of cosmic unhappiness, disturbed that American institutions are not made for intelligent handling of foreign affairs and doubtful that they will allow for the exercise of reason or for enlightenment—in contrast to the chaotic, self-interest in the conduct of foreign policy. It is a book in which personal disappointments and self-enclosed shortcomings are allowed to stand for larger failures in American governmental processes. It reminds me, no less in its passionate despair, of "The Education of Henry Adams" and it is a book worthy of being compared with it.

He deals with the war in Korea, with our postwar policy with Japan, with the Soviet Union and the cold war, with the role of Germany in Europe and in the West, with the phenomenon of McCarthyism. He says almost nothing of Vietnam except that we were unable to go into that conflict. Our attitude in foreign affairs is too often gauche and immature. "I was surprised to discover," he writes at one point, "how much of our stock equipment in the way of the rationale and rhetoric of foreign policy was what we had inherited from the statesmen of the period from the Civil War to World War II, and how much of this equipment was utopian in its expectations, legalistic in its concept of methodology, moralistic in its demands, is seemed to place on others, and self-righteous in the degree of high-mindedness and rectitude it imputed to ourselves."

He found too that we acted out of an unreasoning anti-Communism. Mr. Last is a book review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Wil



Yanks Bow

gers Lose Pair,
le Red Sox 1st

Wire Dispatches

ND, Sept. 20.—For the 14th in a row, a team not play moved into in the American four-team division.

at Tigers lost a double night to the Cleveland Indians, and fell into a tie with the Boston Red Sox while the Boston Red Sox won the game. The Orioles were rained out and they will play a game in Boston. The Tigers into first place Monday were idle, and the Red Sox dumped the Red Sox 3-2.

who recorded his 10th victory over the Red Sox, hit his 10th home run in the 10th inning to lead the Red Sox to a 4-3 victory. In the opener, he was hit by the Red Sox's 13th homer in the fifth.

an League East

AINING GAMES

Home (1): Baltimore, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Kansas City, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Cleveland, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Detroit, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Milwaukee, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; New York, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; St. Louis, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Toronto, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Washington, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

e Sox Defeat

15th; Trail

est By Four

ND, Calif., Sept. 20

ookie Jorge Orta homered out in the 15th last

give the Chicago White Sox a 4-3 victory over the Oakland Athletics in the American League West.

who started the season and then went to the Oakland Athletics, game-winning shot of the last of seven pitchers. It was Orta's

major league home run total of 51 players saw the 4-hour 51-minute of them A, also a new

Oakland came from behind to score in the ninth

single by Joe Rudi

he 13th on a two-run

Dave Duncan.

ednesday

as Pitches

Victory

30, Sept. 20 (UPI)

ps pitched a seven-

day game as the Chicago

said the Montreal Ex-

the ninth straight vic-

apples, who became the

er in major league his-

win 200—but the first

it without at least one

season.

Williams and Ron Santo

empty homers for the

the third and fifth inn-

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W-L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10-10	.500	0
Boston	10-10	.500	0
Cincinnati	10-10	.500	0
Cleveland	10-10	.500	0
Los Angeles	10-10	.500	0
Montreal	10-10	.500	0
New York	10-10	.500	0
Philadelphia	10-10	.500	0
Pittsburgh	10-10	.500	0
San Diego	10-10	.500	0
St. Louis	10-10	.500	0
Texas	10-10	.500	0
Toronto	10-10	.500	0
Washington	10-10	.500	0
Western Division	W-L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	10-10	.500	0
Los Angeles	10-10	.500	0
San Diego	10-10	.500	0
St. Louis	10-10	.500	0
Texas	10-10	.500	0
Toronto	10-10	.500	0
Washington	10-10	.500	0
Eastern Division	W-L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10-10	.500	0
Boston	10-10	.500	0
Cleveland	10-10	.500	0
Detroit	10-10	.500	0
Kansas City	10-10	.500	0
Los Angeles	10-10	.500	0
Montreal	10-10	.500	0
New York	10-10	.500	0
Philadelphia	10-10	.500	0
Pittsburgh	10-10	.500	0
San Diego	10-10	.500	0
St. Louis	10-10	.500	0
Texas	10-10	.500	0
Toronto	10-10	.500	0
Washington	10-10	.500	0



I SEE YOU—New York Jets' running back John Riggins, in white uniform, and Buffalo Bills' defender Paul Gaudry have a staring match after play is completed.

Mackey Runs Odd NFL Pattern

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)

John Mackey joined the San Diego Chargers Monday after a week of intrigue and

it's as much a part of the National Football League as the game

themselves, but seldom as obvious.

Several months ago, it was

whispered, the Chicago Bears

arranged to deal with the Colts

for Mackey. When he was re-

signed to the Colts, he was

re-elected president of the Players

Association, the Bears backed

out.

But a few hours after waivers

cleared, Willie Wood phoned

him. The former Green Bay

Packer safetyman, now in an

assistant coach of the Chargers,

where Harland Svare, the general

manager and head coach, has

emerged as the warden of pro

football's Devils Island. In recent

weeks, he has welcomed four

players unwanted by most NFL

teams—Duane Thomas, Tim Ros-

ovich, Dave Costa and now John

Mackey.

"Willie told me that if I want

to play, to call Harland," said

Mackey, "and here I am."

Ironically, he's a backup tight

end again, behind Pete Norman,

the incumbent. But the Mackey

episode might influence the Colts

season. Just as much. Perhaps

significantly, perhaps coinciden-

tally, they were upset by the St.

Louis Cardinals, 10-2, in their

opener.

"Joe Thomas was with two ex-

pansion teams, the Vikings and

the Dolphins, before this," Mackey

said. "Handling kids on an ex-

pansion team is different than

handling veterans. And if Carroll

Rosenbloom hadn't sold the Colts

to buy the Rams, this never

would've happened."

By Oct. 4, look for John Mackey

to be starting for the Chargers

at tight end. That day the

Chargers play in Baltimore.

USOC President Asks End
To U.S. Olympic Basketball

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Clifford H. Buck, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said yesterday he will recommend that the United States refuse to participate in Olympic basketball as a protest to the unresolvable injustice done to the U.S.A. basketball team in Munich.

Buck said he planned to make the recommendation to the USOC board of directors and that any action he proposed would be directed towards the International Amateur Basketball Federation, and not the International Olympic Committee.

The United States lost, 51-50, to the Soviet Union in the basketball final in the Olympics. Buck said he was angered because the Americans apparently had won, 50-49, but FIBA officials ordered the final 3 seconds to be replayed because of confusion. The Russians then scored the winning basket.

"If there are those in FIBA or elsewhere who say that we are poor sports to quit because we lose, I must say first, that we did not lose; and secondly, I do not believe that the American people want the national Olympic committee to subject our athletes to any more of the gross malfeasance which, in my opinion, we have experienced at the hands of the FIBA administration," Buck said.

Chargers' Thomas Leaves
Camp After a 1-Day Stay

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 20 (UPI)

Running back Duane Thomas

left the San Diego Chargers'

training camp today after a one-

day stay.

Coach Harland Svare said

Thomas did not report for the

team meeting and told him he

was returning to his home in

Dallas. He said no reason was

given.

Thomas reported to the Na-

tional Football League Chargers

yesterday, seven weeks after he

had been acquired from the Dal-

las Cowboys. Svare imposed a

\$150-a-day fine Aug. 29, but there

was no indication whether the

fine had been paid or was part

of the reason for the disappear-

ance.

Thomas's decision to join the

club may have been influenced

by talks he had in Greenville,

Texas, with his probation officer

and the district judge who placed

him on probation in February.

Dieter, Judge Hollins Thomas

said yesterday he told Thomas

that if he completed one suc-

cessful year with the Chargers, the

court would consider reducing the

sentence.

Thomas was given a five-year

probation sentence after pleading

guilty to charges of possession of

firearms. He had been indicted

with the former Dallas Cow-

boy running back and probation

officer William Haddock.

"He had some problems while

in Dallas," Judge Garmon added.

"He felt he was under an unfair

constraint. But I have reason to

believe he will come through with

the Chargers and complete a suc-

cessful year."

NBA to Discuss
ABA Merger,
Erving's Status

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP)

The National Basketball As-

sociation Board of Governors meets

today in San Francisco with the

NBA-American Basketball As-

sociation merger bill and the status

of Julius Erving the major items

on the agenda.

The owners will discuss a merg-

er bill originally introduced more

than a year ago, but recently

amended and passed by the

Senate Judiciary Committee. The

bill outlaws the reserve clause and

makes the home team share gate

receipts with the visiting team.

"We will discuss the bill and

see what the NBA wants to do.

We've agreed to nothing," said

Abe Pollin, Baltimore Bullet owner

and chairman of the board.

The NBA owners also are ex-

pected to arbitrate the status of

Erving, a star forward played last

season with the ABA Virginia

Squires.

He was drafted by the Milwau-

kee Bucks last year but signed

with the Atlanta Hawks in April.

A state court in Georgia has ruled

that Erving's contract with the

Squires was void and he can play

for Atlanta.

The NBA ruled earlier Erving

was the property of Milwaukee,

but told the two teams to try to

reach an agreement about com-

penensation.

Patterson, Ali, Ortiz, Buchanan on Card

Old Champions Haven't Faded

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT)—They could bill it as an evening in the old soldiers' home with the soldiers still at war. Madison Square Garden, where fighters have been winning and losing championships since the ring stood in an abandoned railroad station on Madison Square, offers The Fanny a curious and interesting collection tonight, a boxing card topped by four ex-champions—Floyd Patterson and the man he calls Cassius Clay, who have fought each other once and other people 22 times for the heavyweight championship of the world and have held it three times between them; Carlos Ortiz, once junior-welterweight and twice lightweight champion, and Ken Buchanan, who lost in June the title of first world 10 years ago. Here there even been a show presenting four ex-champions in the same ring?

"We prefer to call them past champions," said the garden's Tommy Kenville, "like the past grand exalted ruler of the Elks or past boxing commissioners, who always get the best seats at ringside."

Among them they have known 130 years of existence, 53 years of professional warfare and six years of retirement. Each of them seeks one more chance at the title he used to have. Ortiz was going to get that but Roberto Duran, the poisonous little Panamanian who took the championship from Buchanan, caught the "Tio" and was replaced by Buchanan.

The goals are identical, the men extravagantly contrasting.

In this corner is Floyd Patterson, the man of peace who loves to fight. He was the youngest ever to win the heavyweight championship, the only one ever to win it twice, and there are some who say he won it three times, for many felt he whipped Jimmy Ellis when they fought for World Boxing Association recognition in Stockholm four years ago this month.

Although he made no formal announcement that he was retiring, Patterson didn't fight again for two years after Ellis got that decision. He continued to train, however, for he has known no other existence since boyhood, and since returning to the ring in September 1970, he has won nine straight bouts. He has earned about \$8 million in the ring, more than any other fighter, and made less display of his wealth than any other.

At 37 going on 38, he lives with his wife and two daughters in a gracious house on a hill at New Paltz, N.Y. At the bottom of the deep lawn are living quarters for sparring partners, and the gym is a converted henhouse that was a home of champions before the present owner ever saw it. Still on display are faded ribbons won by the

prolific egg-layers and champion flyers of for-

most seven years have passed since Patterson, concealing with foolish bravado a sacroiliac contusion that made him a hobbling cripple, suffered through 12 rounds of punishment from the man he calls Cassius Clay, who purposely prolonged the torture because Floyd had refused to call him Muhammad Ali.

Then so now, Cassius Muhammad Ali Clay was everything Floyd Patterson was not, and is not. Floyd wears humility like a coat. Ali more in a swaggering, smug, smug Patterson shrinks from the spotlight. Ali feeds upon acclaim.

Patterson still recalls from the memory of his second match with Ingemar Johansson, because that night he wanted to destroy the man who had knocked him down seven times and taken his title a year earlier. He has said that if he ever were to feel like that again, he would quit the ring. Ali, whose magnificence can be irresistible, has displayed a streak of genuine cruelty on occasion as he did in the ring with Patterson and later with a half-blinded Ernie Terrell.

Side by side with the contrasts, there are parallels. Both turned professional after winning Olympic gold medals, and each succeeded to the world championship in his fifth year as a pro. Ali never retired voluntarily but he was away from the ring longer than Patterson. Because he refused a military service, he spent 43 months in quarantine.

Ali returned to action Oct. 26, 1970, about six weeks after Patterson started his comeback. He has boxed 10 times since then, winning nine matches and losing to Joe Frazier.

For Ali, vanity is the spur. Patterson continues to fight because fighting is his thing. In the case of Ortiz, the motives are obscure. This is a man of varied interests, a leader of distinction in New York's Puerto Rican community. He has an awareness of the needs of his people which once impelled him to seek political office. Mayor Lindsay found his aid indispensable when he campaigned in the Latin quarter.

Carlos has investments—a liquor business, a cleaning establishment and he moves among people. He boxed for 14 years and retired when Carlos (Tio) Cruz took his title by what some consider a hometown decision. San Domingo in 1962. Except for one bout with Edmundo Ledesma the following year, he didn't fight again until last December.

At 36, he takes a nine-bout winning streak, with eight knockouts, against the 27-year-old Buchanan, a classic boxer who has won a championship and lost it but hasn't yet let the word "retirement" pass his Scottish lips.

Puttemans Sets 5,000-Meter Mark

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—A track and field record which had stood unbroken for six years was broken for the second time in a week tonight as Emile Puttemans of Belgium ran the 5,000 meters in 13 minutes 32 seconds.

Ron Clarke of Australia had run the 5,000 in 13:16 in 1966 and the record held until Finland's Lasse Viren, the 5,000 and 10,000 winner in the Olympics, clocked 13:16.4 last Thursday.

Puttemans, silver medalist in the 10,000 in Munich, was cheered on by a crowd of 10,000. Yesterday, Puttemans said that he would be running with one purpose tonight—to break the mark.

Britain's usually front-running Dave Bedford said he would act as a pace-setter.

